

كلمة من التحرير

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN LIBRARY

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

1476

**R

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1981

Established 1887

Reagan Targets 2-Billion Rise Arms Budget

Richard Halloran... The Reagan administration is shaping up a new budget that calls for an increase of \$2 billion over former President Jimmy Carter's program for this year and the next...

Long-Range Bomber... The Marine Corps was listed for \$670 million to develop and buy the AV-8B jumpjet fighter, long an issue between the corps and former Secretary of Defense Harold Brown...



Polish labor leader Lech Walesa is hoisted up on the shoulders of demonstrators in front of the Supreme Court building Tuesday in Warsaw, shortly after the court granted authorization for Poland's independent farmers to organize an association rather than register as a trade union.

New Premier Selected Poland Compromises On Farmers' Union

From Agency Dispatches... WARSAW — Poland's Communist authorities seemed to have won a respite from industrial strife Tuesday with a compromise court ruling that rejected farmers' application to form a union but said they could organize in associations...



Wojciech Jaruzelski

The Supreme Court's ruling Tuesday conceded that the self-proclaimed Rural Solidarity was a union, but said it could not be registered as such because Poland's private farmers were not employees...

Apprehension Rises in Moscow Foreign Observers Feel Polish Crisis at Worst Stage Yet

By R. W. Apple... MOSCOW — A mood of apprehension about the course of events in Poland, unlike anything seen in the seven months since the crisis erupted there, has settled over this capital's foreign community in the last 48 hours...

Crucial Meeting... At a crucial meeting of the Central Committee Monday night, Defense Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski, a general regarded as a moderate, was selected to replace Premier Jozef Piazowski, who resigned...

U.S. Writer Dwyer Accuses Iran on Way Home

The Associated Press... United Arab Emirates free-lance writer Cynthia Dwyer, who was imprisoned for 11 months in Iran after nine months in a plane packed with jet fuel and gas tanks...

Reagan Assailed By Soviet Media Over 'Blunders'

The Associated Press... MOSCOW — The Soviet press Tuesday published a new attack on President Reagan, accusing him of making "alarmingly absurd blunders" during his first weeks in office...

Soviet Fleet Commander, Generals Die in Air Crash

The Associated Press... MOSCOW — The commander of the Soviet Union's Pacific Fleet, two other leading fleet officers and a number of other military personnel were killed in an aircraft accident...

As Crises Grow, U.S. Seeks Coherent Foreign Policy

By Bernard Gwertzman... WASHINGTON — After three weeks in office, the Reagan administration finds itself in a political confrontation with the Soviet Union and troubled by potential crises in Poland and El Salvador even before it has had time to put together a coherent program for dealing with the dozens of other foreign policy problems demanding answers...

Real Estate and Secretarial advertisements on the left margin.

Young Saudis Worry About Oil Policy, Rapid Change

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

JIDDA — Seated in a Danish-style leather armchair at a videotape club in Saudi Arabia's commercial capital, a government official softly discussed his worries about the high rate of oil production in Saudi Arabia.

"We're selling too much, too fast, and I'm afraid of the bewildering progress that is being forced on us. For example, divorce has become a problem because families are too preoccupied with money to work out their problems patiently. The new houses are too big; who will clean them if the day ever comes when we can no longer have wage-slaves from outside and have to look after ourselves?" he said.

A Saudi businessman, also spending his evening at the club to watch films in a country where public movies are forbidden, chipped in: "If we're producing so much oil just for the good of the United States, we should be getting a political return. If we don't, it will become a political issue sooner or later."

Similar complaints are common among U.S.-educated Saudis, who represent the elite of the country's growing middle class, when they are asked about how much oil should be pumped and sold by Saudi Arabia.

There are no public opinion polls in Saudi Arabia, and no direct political pressure on the ruling Saud family to modify its decision to produce as much oil as Saudi Arabia can to stabilize world oil markets. But Saudi security services monitor attitudes toward the issue of oil production, which is the sole source of Saudi wealth and the reason for international interest in the kingdom.

"There are two broad categories of opinion in the kingdom, depending on whether or not people have been educated in the West," explained an official who sees the monthly reports. "People who only know Saudi Arabia are unthinkingly grateful for the oil-brought progress that has transformed this country's infrastructure and life. But Saudis with international experience think — and say — that Saudi Arabia is selling too much oil too cheap," he said.

Many strands combine to weave this widely held Saudi view that the kingdom is making concessions insufficiently appreciated in the West.

"I think that we should only produce enough oil to obtain the cash we need to run the country," a Saudi journalist said, adding, "Europeans and especially Americans exaggerate the problem of oil to squeeze us more. If they want us to give more, they should give us more in return."

Officials repeatedly point out that Saudi Arabia could still meet its financial needs if it slashed production to half or even a third of current levels. "But the impact on the West would be immediate: factory closings and longer lines of unemployed," Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani told reporters last week.

In a separate speech, Sheikh Yamani was quoted as saying that Saudi Arabia might export less oil if Iran and Iraq boost their own exports after the Gulf war ends. But he indicated that this would not be an oil-price squeeze but rather another example of Saudi Arabia's desire to use its strong oil capacity to play an influential swing role among the oil-exporting nations.

To maintain a balance in supply and demand, he said, "Shall we ask Algeria and Nigeria and Indonesia, which need every dollar they can get for their development, to reduce their production?"

Saudi Arabia, in contrast, is paying a domestic price for maintaining high production to win Western influence, officials said. However, this feeling of leverage over the West both gratifies and worries the educated generation.

"I think that we should give oil to all the people who need it," a Saudi government official said. "I've traveled in Asia and Africa, and I hate to see people starving, so I would give them oil even if they are Communists or Jews."

Political Factors

The same official continued: "But I also think other countries should give them food instead of burning it or throwing it into the sea when they have too much, like the United States does. Governments think of their own interests, not mankind's."

Saudi Arabia's interest, officials said, is not necessarily to produce so much oil, even at current high prices. However, political factors have convinced Saudi Arabia's leaders to maintain high production and push forward with a vast industrialization plan that absorbs oil earnings.

Most observers say that Crown Prince Fahd has successfully imposed his view that Saudi Arabia should produce oil far beyond its financial needs to win influence in the West — a view that was vindicated when Saudi Arabia was able to step into the gap caused by the Iran-Iraq war.

"But it is important to understand that Saudi Arabia did not have to adopt this strategy of meeting world oil demand," Fawzi Akhbar, a senior Saudi strategist, told a U.S. audience recently. Logically, he said, it would have been "far better for us to slow down our growth and limit oil exports to the amount needed to cover our immediate and more moderate development needs."

Conservative Approach

This more conservative approach would have brought more manageable change in Saudi Arabia, but much worse hardship for the West. "It would have meant even more rapid increases in the price of oil... chronic supply shortages, more inflation, slower growth and higher unemployment in the West. It would have meant fewer imports by Saudi Arabia from the West and therefore less recycling of what some in the West have elected to call petrodollars," Mr. Akhbar said.

He asked his audience: "The Western world has benefited greatly from the kingdom's policy on oil and industrialization... but how has Saudi Arabia benefited from this policy of international cooperation and responsibility? What can the West do for Saudi Arabia?"

This debate apparently continues in Saudi Arabia's ruling circles about what the country can expect from the Reagan administration in response to continued high oil exports.

The U.S. argument, as explained by diplomats, is that the United States is Saudi Arabia's ultimate defense against the Soviet Union. Many Saudi leaders accept the view that the Kremlin has its eye on the Gulf to supply its own growing energy needs and to gain global economic leverage.

The prompt arrival of U.S. AWACS planes during the Iran-Iraq war was the most explicit proof yet of the U.S. commitment to defend Saudi Arabia — and it affected the Saudi decision to make good the last oil supplies from Iran and Iraq, diplomats said.

A subtler factor is Saudi leaders' fear, which occasionally surfaces,

that the United States might turn against the present Saudi regime to protect the West's economic life-line.

This fear helps explain Saudi reluctance to see U.S. troops raised within easy striking distance of the oilfields.

It also explains why many influential Saudis suspected U.S. foul play behind the Mecca uprising in 1979: fomenting domestic trouble in Saudi Arabia, this reasoning ran, might make the regime more dependent on the United States, therefore more amenable on oil questions.

Political Tensions

This kind of speculation, which Saudi leaders now admit was without foundation, betrays the political tensions gathering around the

issue of oil production in Saudi Arabia.

For example, Western diplomats said that some dramatic surge of domestic unrest showing that conservative groups in Saudi Arabia are stirred to active opposition by the pace of change would almost certainly lead to a sharp slowdown in Saudi oil production.

Already, in the wake of the Iranian revolution, Saudi Arabia has redirected part of its development plan to insure more social benefits and a better distribution of wealth from the oil boom.

Sheikh Yamani, who in the past defended Saudi oil pricing to the West, now apparently has been given a new task: defending oil policy to informed Saudi Arabian opinion. In essence, this policy appears to envisage continued high

French Presidency: Pedestals in the Ring

By Richard Eder
New York Times Service

PARIS — It is not good form to announce one's candidacy in a French presidential election for the bare primitive reason of wanting the job, nor even for the dressed-up primitive reason of being the best person for the job. Historical need is the traditional argument: It is not the hat that is edged into the ring but the pedestal.

Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris, is a politician who has always run a bit beside form. He tends to let his appetite show in a fashion that the French find unsophisticated, though frequently appealing. When he came before a press conference Tuesday to explain why he is running in the April elections, he argued history, of course; but a personal note crept in.

"I was not listened to," he said of his resignation in 1977 as President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's prime minister. "In the years since, I have continued to make suggestions and I still was not listened to."

Mr. Chirac, formerly a close associate of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, is now his principal rival for the votes of the French right and center-right. He is the leader of the *Rassemblement pour la République* or RPR, the latest institutional heir to the party that once assembled about De Gaulle.

There are no public opinion polls in Saudi Arabia, and no direct political pressure on the ruling Saud family to modify its decision to produce as much oil as Saudi Arabia can to stabilize world oil markets. But Saudi security services monitor attitudes toward the issue of oil production, which is the sole source of Saudi wealth and the reason for international interest in the kingdom.

"There are two broad categories of opinion in the kingdom, depending on whether or not people have been educated in the West," explained an official who sees the monthly reports. "People who only know Saudi Arabia are unthinkingly grateful for the oil-brought progress that has transformed this country's infrastructure and life. But Saudis with international experience think — and say — that Saudi Arabia is selling too much oil too cheap," he said.

Many strands combine to weave this widely held Saudi view that the kingdom is making concessions insufficiently appreciated in the West.

"I think that we should only produce enough oil to obtain the cash we need to run the country," a Saudi journalist said, adding, "Europeans and especially Americans exaggerate the problem of oil to squeeze us more. If they want us to give more, they should give us more in return."

Blacks, Arabs Seen as Targets

By Ronald Koven
Washington Post Service

PARIS — The French Communist Party last weekend reinforced a racist image it has been increasingly promoting of itself in an apparent search for votes for party leader Georges Marchais in this spring's presidential elections.

On Saturday afternoon Communist Mayor Robert Hue of the Paris suburb of Montigny-les-Cormeilles led a demonstration at a housing project under the windows of a Moroccan family with eight children. The family had been accused by name in local party leaflets of being drug traffickers.

The local police commissioner said that he knows of no basis for the accusation.

The same day Mr. Marchais told an audience of several thousand in Saint Denis, the bedroom suburb that symbolizes Communist control of the working-class "Red Belt" around the capital, "We don't want new Harlems or new Sowetos in the Paris suburbs. We don't want new Chicagos, either. For the French, Chicago is still synonymous with gangland lawlessness."

Mr. Marchais' words cemented the link of the party's clear appeal to law and order themes with the scarcely veiled attacks on immigrant workers, mostly black and Arab.

"Marchais" said one of the constantly growing number of dis-



Mayor Robert Hue of Montigny-les-Cormeilles, France.

Sadat Backs Europe Bid On Mideast

By Henry Gottlieb
The Associated Press

LUXEMBOURG — Egypt's President Anwar Sadat Tuesday endorsed a European initiative for Arab-Israeli peace but said he hoped it would not interfere with the U.S.-backed Camp David peace process. He invited Europe to provide security guarantees in any overall settlement.

"We should like you to participate with us in persuading those Israelis and Palestinians to accept a formula of mutual and simultaneous recognition," Mr. Sadat said in an address before the 34 members of the European Parliament.

"I did not come here to sell Camp David," the Egyptian leader said, but added: "We invite you to take part in additional security guarantees as a European contribution to peace in the Middle East."

Mr. Sadat, who arrived here Monday, called for equal access by all religions to the holy city of Jerusalem, asserted that the Palestine people should have the right to self-determination and ruled out what he termed "the Jordanian option."

Earlier in a 40-minute meeting with the president of the Common Market Commission, Gaston Thorn, Mr. Sadat said he welcomed the European initiative if it sticks to the basic framework of the agreement Egypt, Israel and the United States signed at Camp David in 1978, according to a Common Market spokesman.

The initiative, launched at a European summit meeting in Venice in June, calls for involving the Palestine Liberation Organization in an overall peace agreement. The Camp David framework rules out any role for the PLO.

The PLO's office in Brussels issued a communique warning the European nations against "offering a helping hand" to Mr. Sadat. Israel refuses any recognition of the PLO and rejects the European initiative.

Mr. Sadat, his wife Hiba, and Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali are to go to Paris on Wednesday to meet with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Work Suspended at Basque Nuclear Plant

By Associated Press

BILBAO, Spain — The Spanish power company Iberdrua temporarily suspended work at a nuclear plant where a kidnapping was killed by Basque separatists.

Chief construction engineer Jose Maria Ryan was shot to death by guerrillas of ETA (Basque Homeland and Freedom) Friday. Authorities ignored an ETA demand to begin demolition of a 300-watt nuclear reactor at Lemoniz, near Bilbao. The separatists said that the killing of Ryan was the start of a campaign against ETA at the utility company which is building the plant.

Iberdrua, which has been the target for numerous bomb attacks by ETA guerrillas, said Monday night that it made its decision to concern for workers at Lemoniz and their families.

Afghanistan Dispute Marks Nonaligned

By Associated Press

NEW DELHI — Continued wrangling over Afghanistan, second day of the nonaligned foreign ministers' conference Tuesday, reports said agreement appeared to be emerging to meet further negotiations in the division-wracked movement.

"We are certain of consensus on all issues," India's external minister, P.V. Narasimha Rao, said at Delhi Airport. He will welcome UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, who will attend a four-day conference Wednesday.

Drafters of the conference declaration were trying to merge all versions presented by India and Pakistan on Afghanistan. One said a subcommittee composed of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Tanzania and Argentina was working on a compromise, likely to paralyze Pakistan's call for a removal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and India's appeal for a political solution.

French Communist Moves Put Focus on Racial Issues

By Ronald Koven
Washington Post Service

PARIS — The French Communist Party last weekend reinforced a racist image it has been increasingly promoting of itself in an apparent search for votes for party leader Georges Marchais in this spring's presidential elections.

On Saturday afternoon Communist Mayor Robert Hue of the Paris suburb of Montigny-les-Cormeilles led a demonstration at a housing project under the windows of a Moroccan family with eight children. The family had been accused by name in local party leaflets of being drug traffickers.

The local police commissioner said that he knows of no basis for the accusation.

The same day Mr. Marchais told an audience of several thousand in Saint Denis, the bedroom suburb that symbolizes Communist control of the working-class "Red Belt" around the capital, "We don't want new Harlems or new Sowetos in the Paris suburbs. We don't want new Chicagos, either. For the French, Chicago is still synonymous with gangland lawlessness."

Mr. Marchais' words cemented the link of the party's clear appeal to law and order themes with the scarcely veiled attacks on immigrant workers, mostly black and Arab.

"Marchais" said one of the constantly growing number of dis-

There are no public opinion polls in Saudi Arabia, and no direct political pressure on the ruling Saud family to modify its decision to produce as much oil as Saudi Arabia can to stabilize world oil markets. But Saudi security services monitor attitudes toward the issue of oil production, which is the sole source of Saudi wealth and the reason for international interest in the kingdom.

"There are two broad categories of opinion in the kingdom, depending on whether or not people have been educated in the West," explained an official who sees the monthly reports. "People who only know Saudi Arabia are unthinkingly grateful for the oil-brought progress that has transformed this country's infrastructure and life. But Saudis with international experience think — and say — that Saudi Arabia is selling too much oil too cheap," he said.

Many strands combine to weave this widely held Saudi view that the kingdom is making concessions insufficiently appreciated in the West.

"I think that we should only produce enough oil to obtain the cash we need to run the country," a Saudi journalist said, adding, "Europeans and especially Americans exaggerate the problem of oil to squeeze us more. If they want us to give more, they should give us more in return."

As Crises Grow, U.S. Sees A Coherent Foreign Policy

By Associated Press

WASHINGTON — As crises grow, U.S. officials believe a coherent foreign policy is emerging to meet further negotiations in the division-wracked movement.

"We are certain of consensus on all issues," India's external minister, P.V. Narasimha Rao, said at Delhi Airport. He will welcome UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, who will attend a four-day conference Wednesday.

Drafters of the conference declaration were trying to merge all versions presented by India and Pakistan on Afghanistan. One said a subcommittee composed of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Tanzania and Argentina was working on a compromise, likely to paralyze Pakistan's call for a removal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and India's appeal for a political solution.

Sihanouk Offers Rivals Top Post In New Coalition

By Associated Press

PEKING — Prince Norodom Sihanouk offered the premiership in a new coalition government he said he would lead to fight the Vietnamese in Cambodia to either of his major opponents Tuesday.

China, the major supporter of the Pol Pot guerrillas currently battling the Vietnamese inside the country, publicly welcomed for the first time Prince Sihanouk's re-emergence as a force in Cambodian politics.

Prince Sihanouk, who ruled Cambodia until 1970, for the second time in three days said he now was willing to end a self-imposed retirement which lasted about seven months and become the president "over a coalition of all movements" against the Vietnamese.

He said by telephone from his exile home in the North Korean capital of Pyongyang that he would welcome as his premier either of his major rivals — Premier Khieu Samphan of the ousted Pol Pot regime or the leader of Cambodia's third force, Son Sann.

Schmidt Denies He Will Resign Over Party Rift

By Associated Press

BONN — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said Tuesday that he has no intention of resigning despite the rift in his Social Democratic Party that is making governing difficult.

Mr. Schmidt said in an interview with the newspaper Bild that he would carry on despite party disputes over U.S. missiles, defense expenditures, nuclear power plants and arms exports.

Reports that Mr. Schmidt is so fed up with the quarrels in his party that he might resign have been circulating for weeks. The fact that Mr. Schmidt felt it necessary to discuss the resignation possibility publicly was seen as sign of the seriousness of the party row.

Poland Settles Union Strife

By Associated Press

WARSAW — Poland's government representatives said they had reached an agreement with the Solidarity union to settle a long-running dispute over the right to elect a national leader.

The agreement, which was signed in the presence of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, ends a period of public hostility between the two sides.

The agreement provides for the election of a national leader by a committee of representatives of the government and Solidarity. The committee will also be responsible for the election of a national leader.

Calvo Sotelo, Cultivated Premier-to-Be, Epitomizes Spain's Aristocracy of Money

By James Markham
New York Times Service

MADRID — Invited recently to a Madrid lunch for the launching of a new book, Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo y Bustelo proffered some avuncular advice to his young author, Juan Luis Ceballos, editor of the newspaper El País. "Some of the language is a bit old-fashioned," observed the deputy premier drolly. "Like 'soutanes' when you mean priests. You should beware of anachronisms when writing in Spanish."

This posture of cultivated aloofness is characteristic of Mr. Calvo Sotelo, who was named Tuesday by King Juan Carlos to form Spain's next government. Fond in private of dropping apt one-liners from "Don Quixote," the next premier keeps a cool distance from most of his fellows in public. Tall for a Spaniard, he strikes his shorter compatriots as somehow Anglo-Saxon in his mannerisms.

"We Spaniards are always close to each other when we talk," commented an economist who knows the 54-year-old politician well. "He always keeps you, physically, at arm's length. Like an English gentleman."

himself consciously for the job he has now secured. His selection to succeed Adolfo Suarez, who resigned last month, represents a consolidation of power by an aristocracy of money that is in the habit of running Spain. Many of these people suffered Mr. Suarez with difficulty, considering him something of a parvenu.

Mr. Calvo Sotelo abjured such petty class prejudices and worked intimately with Mr. Suarez for 4½ years; his rise to the status of Mr. Suarez's dauphin was marked by extreme loyalty and avoidance of the backbiting that permeates the governing Union of the Democratic Center. But now that the party has named him, Mr. Calvo Sotelo is expected to move surely and tenaciously to secure his position and to scotch any comeback attempt by Mr. Suarez.

Born on April 14, 1926, into a Madrid family with strong ties to northwestern Galicia — a region that can claim Franco and Mr. Suarez, too — Mr. Calvo Sotelo graduated first in his class from the capital's elite engineering faculty. He put his doctoral degree to work in Spain's chemical industry as the nation's growth rate took off in the late 1950s and early 1960s. In 1967, he was named president of the national railway system, a plum of his profession.

Friend of King

He dabbled in reformist politics as the Franco regime neared its end and served in the regime's rubber-stamp Parliament from 1971 to 1975. Early on, he supported Prince Juan Carlos when other regime insiders hoped to thwart his rise to the throne. Thus, the premier-designate is on good terms with the king.

A month after Franco's death in 1975, Mr. Calvo Sotelo was named commerce minister in the government of Carlos Arias Navarro. The

following year, Mr. Suarez made him public works minister in his first Cabinet. Six weeks before the June 1977 parliamentary elections — the first free voting in four decades — he left the Cabinet to organize the winning campaign of the newly assembled Union of the Democratic Center. In both 1977 and 1979, Mr. Calvo Sotelo ran in the privileged second spot on the Madrid ticket after Mr. Suarez.

As Spain's minister in charge of accession to the European Economic Community, Mr. Calvo Sotelo, who is at home in French and English, earned a reputation as a tough and sometimes abrasive negotiator in Brussels. In a Cabinet reshuffle last September, Mr. Suarez promoted him to deputy premier for economic affairs. It was a post he accepted with some reluctance, fearing that Spain's difficult economic situation might divert it into his political totem. Instead it turned out to be a natural stepping-stone to the premiership.

Though he is not enormously wealthy, Mr. Calvo Sotelo lives in some comfort in the Madrid suburb of Somosaguas with his wife, Pilar Ihanes-Martin Mellado, daughter of a former education minister, and their eight children.

The premier-designate reportedly does not plan to move to the official Moncloa office-residence complex — where Mr. Suarez was widely accused of secluding himself — as the nation's problems mounted outside.

To those who see Mr. Calvo Sotelo as the incarnation of Spain's industrial oligarchy, his partisans retort that his mother's family, the Bustelos, produced a number of leftists and iconoclasts. But the cast of the premier-designate's mind is perhaps best suggested by his favorite reading material as deputy premier: the speeches of Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher.

U.S. Denies Further Aid to Poland

By Associated Press

WASHINGTON (UPI) — State Department said Tuesday it will withhold any further aid to Poland until the Polish government repairs the war-tattered economy.

"It is our feeling that the needed most is internal economic reform," State Department spokesman William Dye said. "We have no point in pouring in money until there are reforms," a department official said.

Although the United States program of direct economic aid to Poland is giving the country about \$650 million in economic credits.

Mr. Dye said it was not the United States that is specifically making economic reforms in Poland. He said the United States is pressing to see what changes are needed before it gives Poland credit or extends present loans.

Reiterating that Poland's problems should be handled by the Polish government, Mr. Dye said, "We will continue to carry out our Polish law, we would consider internal matters."

Family Name

The premier-designate is also, in one precise political sense, an anachronism. In July, 1936, the assassination of his uncle, Jose Calvo Sotelo, a prominent monarchist, galvanizing Franco and other officers who were plotting against the Second Republic. After Franco's victory in the civil war, Jose Calvo Sotelo became an official martyr of the regime. Across Spain, thousands of streets and main avenues bear the Calvo Sotelo family name — except where Socialist-controlled municipalities have changed them.

Like a crown prince, the nephew of Jose Calvo Sotelo has prepared

himself consciously for the job he has now secured. His selection to succeed Adolfo Suarez, who resigned last month, represents a consolidation of power by an aristocracy of money that is in the habit of running Spain. Many of these people suffered Mr. Suarez with difficulty, considering him something of a parvenu.

Mr. Calvo Sotelo abjured such petty class prejudices and worked intimately with Mr. Suarez for 4½ years; his rise to the status of Mr. Suarez's dauphin was marked by extreme loyalty and avoidance of the backbiting that permeates the governing Union of the Democratic Center. But now that the party has named him, Mr. Calvo Sotelo is expected to move surely and tenaciously to secure his position and to scotch any comeback attempt by Mr. Suarez.

Born on April 14, 1926, into a Madrid family with strong ties to northwestern Galicia — a region that can claim Franco and Mr. Suarez, too — Mr. Calvo Sotelo graduated first in his class from the capital's elite engineering faculty. He put his doctoral degree to work in Spain's chemical industry as the nation's growth rate took off in the late 1950s and early 1960s. In 1967, he was named president of the national railway system, a plum of his profession.

Friend of King

He dabbled in reformist politics as the Franco regime neared its end and served in the regime's rubber-stamp Parliament from 1971 to 1975. Early on, he supported Prince Juan Carlos when other regime insiders hoped to thwart his rise to the throne. Thus, the premier-designate is on good terms with the king.

A month after Franco's death in 1975, Mr. Calvo Sotelo was named commerce minister in the government of Carlos Arias Navarro. The

Work Suspended at Basque Nuclear Plant

By Associated Press

BILBAO, Spain — The Spanish power company Iberdrua temporarily suspended work at a nuclear plant where a kidnapping was killed by Basque separatists.

Chief construction engineer Jose Maria Ryan was shot to death by guerrillas of ETA (Basque Homeland and Freedom) Friday. Authorities ignored an ETA demand to begin demolition of a 300-watt nuclear reactor at Lemoniz, near Bilbao. The separatists said that the killing of Ryan was the start of a campaign against ETA at the utility company which is building the plant.

Iberdrua, which has been the target for numerous bomb attacks by ETA guerrillas, said Monday night that it made its decision to concern for workers at Lemoniz and their families.

Afghanistan Dispute Marks Nonaligned

By Associated Press

NEW DELHI — Continued wrangling over Afghanistan, second day of the nonaligned foreign ministers' conference Tuesday, reports said agreement appeared to be emerging to meet further negotiations in the division-wracked movement.

"We are certain of consensus on all issues," India's external minister, P.V. Narasimha Rao, said at Delhi Airport. He will welcome UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, who will attend a four-day conference Wednesday.

Drafters of the conference declaration were trying to merge all versions presented by India and Pakistan on Afghanistan. One said a subcommittee composed of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Tanzania and Argentina was working on a compromise, likely to paralyze Pakistan's call for a removal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and India's appeal for a political solution.

Sihanouk Offers Rivals Top Post In New Coalition

By Associated Press

PEKING — Prince Norodom Sihanouk offered the premiership in a new coalition government he said he would lead to fight the Vietnamese in Cambodia to either of his major opponents Tuesday.

China, the major supporter of the Pol Pot guerrillas currently battling the Vietnamese inside the country, publicly welcomed for the first time Prince Sihanouk's re-emergence as a force in Cambodian politics.

Prince Sihanouk, who ruled Cambodia until 1970, for the second time in three days said he now was willing to end a self-imposed retirement which lasted about seven months and become the president "over a coalition of all movements" against the Vietnamese.

He said by telephone from his exile home in the North Korean capital of Pyongyang that he would welcome as his premier either of his major rivals — Premier Khieu Samphan of the ousted Pol Pot regime or the leader of Cambodia's third force, Son Sann.

U.S. Denies Further Aid to Poland

WASHINGTON (UPI) — State Department said Tuesday it will withhold any further aid to Poland until the Polish government repairs the war-tattered economy.

"It is our feeling that the needed most is internal economic reform," State Department spokesman William Dye said. "We have no point in pouring in money until there are reforms," a department official said.

Although the United States program of direct economic aid to Poland is giving the country about \$650 million in economic credits.

Mr. Dye said it was not the United States that is specifically making economic reforms in Poland. He said the United States is pressing to see what changes are needed before it gives Poland credit or extends present loans.

Reiterating that Poland's problems should be handled by the Polish government, Mr. Dye said, "We will continue to carry out our Polish law, we would consider internal matters."

Schmidt Denies He Will Resign Over Party Rift

BONN — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said Tuesday that he has no intention of resigning despite the rift in his Social Democratic Party that is making governing difficult.

Mr. Schmidt said in an interview with the newspaper Bild that he would carry on despite party disputes over U.S. missiles, defense expenditures, nuclear power plants and arms exports.

Reports that Mr. Schmidt is so fed up with the quarrels in his party that he might resign have been circulating for weeks. The fact that Mr. Schmidt felt it necessary to discuss the resignation possibility publicly was seen as sign of the seriousness of the party row.

Work Suspended at Basque Nuclear Plant

BILBAO, Spain — The Spanish power company Iberdrua temporarily suspended work at a nuclear plant where a kidnapping was killed by Basque separatists.

Chief construction engineer Jose Maria Ryan was shot to death by guerrillas of ETA (Basque Homeland and Freedom) Friday. Authorities ignored an ETA demand to begin demolition of a 300-watt nuclear reactor at Lemoniz, near Bilbao. The separatists said that the killing of Ryan was the start of a campaign against ETA at the utility company which is building the plant.

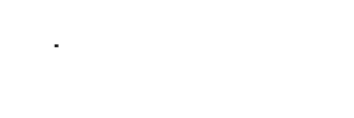
Iberdrua, which has been the target for numerous bomb attacks by ETA guerrillas, said Monday night that it made its decision to concern for workers at Lemoniz and their families.

Afghanistan Dispute Marks Nonaligned

NEW DELHI — Continued wrangling over Afghanistan, second day of the nonaligned foreign ministers' conference Tuesday, reports said agreement appeared to be emerging to meet further negotiations in the division-wracked movement.

"We are certain of consensus on all issues," India's external minister, P.V. Narasimha Rao, said at Delhi Airport. He will welcome UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, who will attend a four-day conference Wednesday.

Drafters of the conference declaration were trying to merge all versions presented by India and Pakistan on Afghanistan. One said a subcommittee composed of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Tanzania and Argentina was working on a compromise, likely to paralyze Pakistan's call for a removal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and India's appeal for a political solution.



State Department Study Contrasts With Reagan Policy

S. Rights Report Assails Seoul Regime

Geneva — The State Department's annual human rights report...

Work Suspended at Bonn — The State Department's annual human rights report...

Afghanistan Dispute — The State Department's annual human rights report...

Greek Ex-King Agrees to — The State Department's annual human rights report...

As Crises Grow, A Coherent For — The State Department's annual human rights report...

As Crises Grow, A Coherent For — The State Department's annual human rights report...

As Crises Grow, A Coherent For — The State Department's annual human rights report...

As Crises Grow, A Coherent For — The State Department's annual human rights report...

As Crises Grow, A Coherent For — The State Department's annual human rights report...

As Crises Grow, A Coherent For — The State Department's annual human rights report...

As Crises Grow, A Coherent For — The State Department's annual human rights report...

As Crises Grow, A Coherent For — The State Department's annual human rights report...

As Crises Grow, A Coherent For — The State Department's annual human rights report...

As Crises Grow, A Coherent For — The State Department's annual human rights report...

As Crises Grow, A Coherent For — The State Department's annual human rights report...

As Crises Grow, A Coherent For — The State Department's annual human rights report...

As Crises Grow, A Coherent For — The State Department's annual human rights report...

As Crises Grow, A Coherent For — The State Department's annual human rights report...

As Crises Grow, A Coherent For — The State Department's annual human rights report...

As Crises Grow, A Coherent For — The State Department's annual human rights report...

Similarly, Mr. Haig, stressing his belief that the leftist in El Salvador...

That was underscored at a Feb. 2 White House ceremony...

Conventional forecasts, based on economic models, assume that economic behavior will be based on the experience of consumers and business in the recent past.

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, reflecting the administration's thinking, recently denounced government reliance on traditional forecasts...

That's wishful thinking, he said. "Expectations alone do not cause inflation and do not stop inflation."

Reagan's Son Investigated In Fund-Misuse Allegation

By Bill Hazelton and Bill Farr — Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — President Reagan's oldest son is under investigation on suspicion of diverting funds invested in a gasoline development project to his personal use.

Michael E. Reagan, 35, also has been accused of offering and selling shares in a corporation that court documents say was planned but never incorporated.

Authorities are reportedly seeking to learn how the president's son used \$17,500 given to him by four investors in return for a fee, the documents show.

Mr. Reagan told investigators that the business, which he operates from his Los Angeles home, is involved in the distribution of gasoline and is a broker in procuring alcohol for uses as a fuel additive, according to court documents.

Investigators also are probing possible state corporate securities law violations by Mr. Reagan and Los Angeles attorney Sheldon H. Lytton involving the offer and sale of stock to Agricultural Energy Resources investors.

Mr. Reagan could not be reached for comment. His attorney, Donald Wagon, said "It is not going to be exonerated... When all of it is sorted out, they will find that he had done nothing wrong."

Alan S. Weinger, counsel for the California Department of Corporations, said in a Jan. 12 memo to Sterling E. Norris, the deputy district attorney handling the investigation.

"It is this writer's opinion that Reagan violated Section 25110 of the corporate securities law when he offered and sold stock in AER to investors. The offer and sale of

been largely limited to the legal profession. The speech Sunday was a significant departure for the chief justice, and there was little doubt that it was a calculated one.

NEWS ANALYSIS

figure to use, let alone a chief justice of the United States.

But it is far from clear what the result of renewed debate about crime and punishment will be or what further role the Supreme Court is likely to play.

Well before the chief justice's speech there were indications that, after an absence of several years, the "law and order" issue was again becoming an object of legal and political attention.



Bill Haley performing with the Comets in Munich in 1968.

Pop Singer Bill Haley, 55, Pioneer of Rock 'n' Roll

HARINGEN, Tex. — Bill Haley, 55, a seminal figure in the world of rock 'n' roll...

His death came 27 years after his group, Bill Haley and the Comets, recorded "Rock Around the Clock," which became the first big rock hit in history.

Although recorded in 1954, the record did not become popular until it was used a year later in the movie "The Blackboard Jungle," in which it served as a theme not only of the picture but of a generation of teenagers who found special significance in its beat, tone and lyrics.

Mr. Haley and his wife had lived in semi-seclusion in their retirement home in the Rio Grande Valley for several years.

Haringen police said that Mr. Haley was found dead in bed. It was ruled that he died of natural causes, probably a heart attack.

Born in Highland Park, Mich., into a family strongly influenced by country-style music, Mr. Haley dropped out of high school at 15 to play and sing with touring country music bands in the Midwest.

In 1951, he changed the band's name to Haley's Saddlemen and under that name the group recorded its first song — "Rockin' 88."

Lillian Roxon in "The Rock Encyclopedia" wrote, "He was always apologizing for the social moxie he had created. Musically, however, he was proud. Proud that as far back as 1951 [with songs like "Crazy Man Crazy"] he was combining rock [black rhythm and blues] country and western, and pop in what was to become one of the basic rock 'n' roll sounds."

Los Angeles Times rock critic Robert Hilburn said, "Unquestionably 'Rock Around the Clock' was the most important single record in terms of the birth of rock 'n' roll; it focused the interests in the music, it was a catalyst for teen-age interest in that kind of music."

Mr. Hilburn said, "It was not long after that came his big hit 'Heartbreak Hotel,' in 1955, and Presley was younger, better looking and had far more charisma than Mr. Haley."

Mr. Haley was not entirely eclipsed. He had several other big hit records — "Shake, Rattle and Roll," "Crazy Man Crazy," and "See You Later Alligator" — through the 1950s and into the early 60s.

Bu Presley, and other stars like Little Richard, Fats Domino and Chuck Berry overshadowed him in the United States, although Mr. Haley drew crowds in Europe.

In a 1970 interview with the Los Angeles Times, Mr. Haley reminisced about his beginnings: "We started as a country-western group," he said, "then we added a touch of rhythm and blues. It wasn't something we planned, it just evolved."

Jones to Remain Head Of U.S. Joint Chiefs

WASHINGTON — Gen. David C. Jones has survived a campaign by some Republican conservatives to have him removed as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Mr. Bedell added, "We have not identified in our internal investigations any willful withholding of information by TMI personnel at the time of the accident. He said that investigations by the NRC had confirmed that view."

2 Years After Revolution

Hostage Deal Fuels Tensions in Tehran

John Kifner, who has been reporting on events in Iran since 1979, was the only U.S. newspaper correspondent in Tehran when the hostages were freed. He left shortly afterward when his visa expired.

By John Kifner — New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Iran's bitter political infighting has grown even fiercer since the release of the U.S. Embassy hostages, casting doubt on the future course of the revolution, which is two years old this week.

NEWS ANALYSIS

The power struggle between the fundamentalist clergyman of the Islamic Republican Party and the less-traditional liberals surrounding President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr grew so vindictive last week that the aging and ailing Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini stepped in to attempt to halt the feuding.

"You want to destroy the country," the ayatollah told the rival factions. "The nation must not listen to those who are arguing against each other and must condemn those who are weakening each other."

But unity seemed far away. And Ayatollah Khomeini himself, the touchstone of revolutionary legitimacy, avoided, as he has in the past, coming down hard on one side or the other.

The relatively weak liberals, who had pressed for an early settlement of the hostage crisis, have long been battered by the fundamentalists. For more than a year, the fundamentalist faction used the liberals' stand on the embassy seizure and the holding of the hostages to discredit them as being soft toward the West.

Mr. Bani-Sadr also came under attack from the daily newspaper Ayandegan, which generally reflects hardline clerical views. "His official support for counter-revolutionary groups and organizations stirred up sensitivity among the people to the extent that his presence and speeches became intolerable for the Muslim masses who made a revolution and offered martyrs," the newspaper said.

Plots Reported

One faction of the Fedayeen Khalq has joined with the Communists in this strategy. The other faction, which is believed to be larger, mounted last Friday's demonstration.

In recent days, Mr. Bani-Sadr has also reported the thwarting of two plots by unnamed enemies to kill him during his frequent visits to the battlefronts where Iranian forces are fighting against Iraq.

The left is also heard from last week. A faction of the Marxist guerrilla group known as Fedayeen Khalq mounted a demonstration of thousands of people attacking the government. Revolutionary guards attacked the demonstrators with tear gas and gunfire in a clash that, hospital in Tehran, caused one death and left about 40 persons wounded.

The left is splintered. Members of the Moscow-oriented Communist Party have proclaimed support of the religious fundamentalists, although the party itself is frequently denounced publicly by the clerics.

The Islamic radical Mujahiddin guerrillas have been a major target of attacks by the clerical forces for "mixing Islam and Marx." They have been tending to support Mr. Bani-Sadr.

The capital has also been swept by rumors recently over the possibility that Ayatollah Khomeini's health is declining. In his speech last week condemning factionalism, the 80-year-old ayatollah told a crowd of steelworkers, "I cannot speak in detail because my health is not good enough."

Phage Into Chaos

Should the ayatollah die at this point, Iran could be plunged into chaos with the rival factions struggling in a power vacuum.

The Islamic Republicans appear to be losing an important base of support among the traditionalist merchants of the bazaar, the original backers of the revolution — who in the past have been thought of as quite religious. One reason for their discontent appears to be a plan to nationalize imports.

Meanwhile, the government is facing problems from the Kurdish tribesmen in the mountains along the border with Iraq. The Kurds are continuing to use their guns to press for autonomy despite a military drive against them last summer.

Each day, the Persian-language press carries reports of clashes with "counterrevolutionaries" in the Kurdistan area. On Saturday, it reported that 20 persons were killed in fighting around the radio station in Mahabad, which the army was said to have cleared of rebels in August.

Iran's army commander, Gen. Vahidollah Fallahi, said this week: "If we were not able to stop the border with Iraq, the Kurds were largely due to the fact that a large number of our forces were mobilized in Kurdistan."

The offensive against Iraq that Mr. Bani-Sadr announced a few weeks ago appears to have bogged down. Gen. Fallahi says the army was forced to open its attack prematurely because of criticism of the president and army by the clergy.

DIAMONDS YOUR BEST BUY Single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's most important cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to the ones you love. Buy for investment, for your enjoyment. Write annual for free price list or call us. Joachim Goldenstein diamond expert Established 1928 Peltmanstraat 62, B-2000 Antwerp Belgium - Tel: 31 94 97 51 Telex: 71779 svt h at the Diamond Club Bldg. Gold Medal 1956 1958 1960 1964

At the Khyber Pass

Nothing would better suit the Soviet Union than a deal that sanitized its seizure of Afghanistan, cut off help to the insurgents from Pakistan and relieved pressure on its occupation army of 80,000. If that is the purpose of Pakistan's overture to the Soviet puppet regime in Kabul, there is reason for concern. What is Moscow threatening to elicit this nervousness?

But Pakistan's diplomacy has been so oblique that it may also serve as a useful exploration. Pakistan insists that no recognition is implied by its willingness to meet the Afghan foreign minister — unofficially but in the presence of a United Nations representative. At the same time, Pakistan helped soften the views of Afghanistan that an Islamic conference in Saudi Arabia has expressed; its resolution deplored foreign "intervention" without ever naming the Soviet Union.

If Pakistan means what it says — that it will not recognize the Kabul regime until the invaders have withdrawn and Afghanistan is once again an independent, nonaligned state — there may be some value in the contact. Some soundings across the Khyber Pass can

disclose whether Moscow will consider a strategic retreat from a conflict that has propelled 1.4 million Afghans across the mountainous border into refugee camps in Pakistan.

Our guess is that Moscow is not yet ready for a deal. In that case, the Pakistani initiative can be a useful prod to Washington's current policy review. The Reagan administration needs to decide how much help to provide to the insurgents, apparently financed in part by Saudi Arabia, and what terms to set for an end of such support. Pakistan may also be a supplicant again for direct U.S. aid. And France has proposed a peace conference of unclear value.

The overriding U.S. concern has been to prevent a permanent Soviet military deployment in Afghanistan, which would extend Moscow's reach toward the Gulf. And any political settlement ought to reaffirm the principle that Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan is unacceptable. While the Pakistanis are balancing on the high wire, let the United States erect a firm net of principle beneath them.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Budget: The Good Old Days?

President Reagan's theory of the federal budget seems to take the year 1960 as the point after which things began to go wrong. That, certainly, is the thought with which he opened his speech on economic policy last week, and that seems to be the controlling view as his administration initiates the most powerful challenge of the past generation to the conventional budget. U.S. politics is now coming into a profoundly interesting time as the traditional ideas about public spending are suddenly ordered to stand up and account for themselves. That's a highly useful exercise, and there have been more than enough mistakes of public judgment over the past 21 years. But it would be insane to succumb to the myth of the 1950s as a better, more orderly time for Americans, from which they have slipped through self-indulgence and inflation.

There is now an implication that Eisenhower policy is the new administration's intellectual point of reference as it embarks on this daring attempt to rewrite the budget. Perhaps Mr. Reagan's challenge is not only to Mr. Carter's last budget as it stands, but to the 21 years of social initiatives that have transformed it. Certainly this is an inference that can be drawn from much of the diffuse complaint about the social programs and about increased federal involvements in people's lives generally. But are Americans really worse off now than then? How would you measure the change? And what did the federal budget have to do with it? We need to have these things straight if we are to know what we are trying to achieve in this reordering of budget priorities and commitments.

In fact, Americans are a great deal richer than they were in 1960. Per capita, after federal taxes and after inflation, the average income is up by two-thirds. But money is hardly what counts in the end. One basic measure of the standard of living is life itself. The average American's life expectancy now is nearly 74 years, more than four years longer than in 1960. Part of it has nothing directly to do with money; physical exercise, for example, is now in fashion. But much of the progress reflects the public money pumped into public health, not only into the hospitals and research laboratories, but into those wildly expensive sewage treatment plants, and into the community action programs that showed isolated and ignorant people

how to get health care. The infant mortality rate is always a good indicator of a country's social organization. After a long period of stagnation, it began moving rapidly downward again in the late 1960s. Its relationship to Medicaid and food stamps is beyond argument. Before you decide that food stamps are too expensive, consider carefully what they buy.

Surely another basic element in the standard of living is access to education — in the United States, the key to equality of opportunity. In 1960, there were fewer than 4 million students enrolled in colleges and universities. This year, there are more than 12 million. That couldn't have been accomplished without federal money for both the institutions and the students. Perhaps some of that aid can now be scaled down a little. But before you take your pencil to that part of the budget, remember that it has bought opportunity for many millions of young Americans to whom, in an earlier generation, it would have been foreclosed.

The list can be carried on at length. Housing standards are higher. Pensions are more generous, and personal economic security in general is better protected. For most people, working conditions have improved. None of these things was accomplished solely with federal money, but none of them would have been likely without it.

There's a difference between history and nostalgia. The 1950s were no halcyon time of public wisdom and private diligence. The United States in those years was a society under strain. Inflation was held in check, but at a cost of three recessions in eight years and exceedingly slow growth of incomes. The question isn't whether the country can do that again, but whether it can't do better.

It's true that Americans are living currently beyond their means. It's true that the United States is going to have to cut down a little, beginning with the federal budget, to restrain inflation. But it's also true that the federal budget is inseparable from the American standard of living. If it's the last 21 years that are under challenge, there's an obligation to remember what those 21 years have brought. By no means can all of it be measured merely in money. This ought to be the starting point of understanding in the administration's effort to bring the budget under control.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The West's Dissonant Voices

Europe would not be Europe if the approving welcome for the new Washington policies were not modified by a "but." Some voices object to the U.S. aim to achieve military superiority over the Russians, forgetting that talk about superiority is in any case academic when one is still so far from equality.

Others are divided about the definition of equality and whether it involves nullifying the Soviet advantage achieved by invading Afghanistan and intervening in places like Ethiopia, Angola and Cambodia. Can Europe's voices be brought into unison? And if so, will that unison harmonize with the new U.S. voice? Can a common Western policy be forged to meet the challenge and threat of growing Soviet power?

— From the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Reagan's Gulf Policy

The Reagan view of the world is one in which the United States is seen as engaged in a worldwide confrontation with the Soviet Union, with the Middle East as one of the main areas in which the two superpowers are locked in a struggle for influence.

... Although they [the Gulf states] are wary of Western domination, they are even more wary of attempts by the Soviet Union to undermine them.

But they would much prefer to make their own arrangements for protection, provided that waiting at a discreet distance is a powerful and convincing force which can be called on when necessary, but which will not impose itself unduly, or act in a way likely to antagonize the Soviet Union and thus increase instability rather than reduce it.

— From *The Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

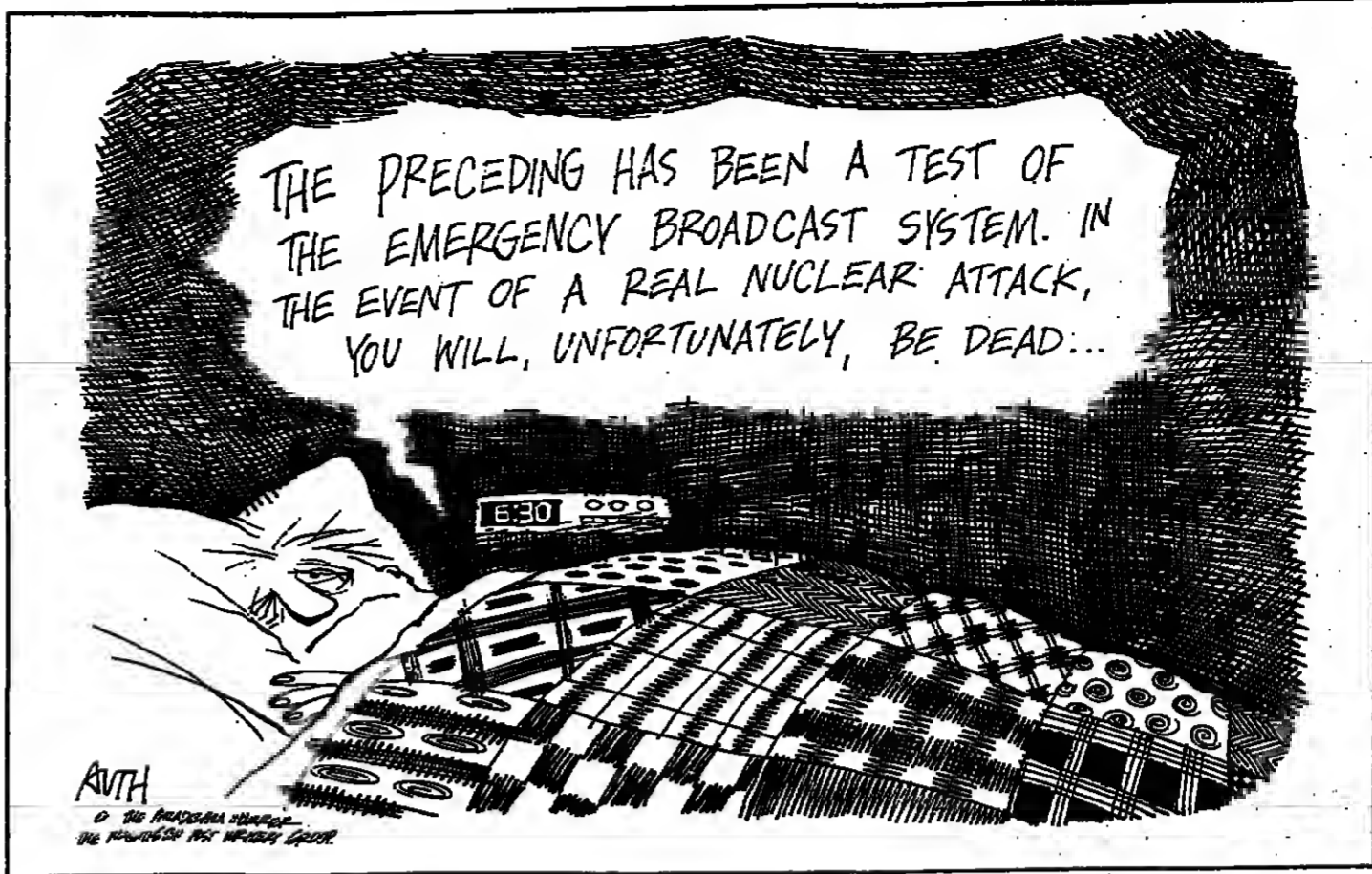
February 11, 1906

PORTSMOUTH, England — The battleship *Dreadnought*, the last word of progress in naval architecture, was launched here yesterday in a ceremony presided over by King Edward. The effect is likely to have on the future shipbuilding of the world's navies must indeed be considered to inaugurate a new era. Already, before complete details of its design, construction and equipment are known, other nations are preparing to duplicate the type, which has been brought about by the lessons of war in the Far East. The designers of the ship have combined the largest possible number of heavy guns with a displacement consistent with the existent facilities for docking such a vessel.

Fifty Years Ago

February 11, 1931

PARIS — Today's editorial in the *Herald* reads: "A great many women in Great Britain are rising against the dictum of tyrannous dressmakers, reviving the barbarous fashion of skirts so lengthy that they sweep the ground. Two women members of Parliament, Miss Rathbone and Miss Picton-Turberville, 'deplore the return to long skirts as a reaction against personal comfort and physical liberty.' One of the most remarkable things about fashion's enslavement of women is its disregard of the most prevalent masculine taste. Given the normal desire of women to please the opposite sex, it is astonishing how many pursue a course of personal adornment that is repugnant to the latter."



Controversy Over 'Reverse Holocaust'

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — The Germans and their past — will there ever be a media theme richer or more evening-filling?

They've done it again on West German television, albeit this time with a twist, for the aspect of the past currently being spotlighted was more or less a taboo on the electronic medium here for three decades.

For the past week, ARD, one of the two national networks, and its Austrian counterpart, ORF, have been exposing audiences of millions at prime time to a three-part documentary series on the crimes committed against the Germans during World War II.

And predictably, the series has become the center of considerable controversy, and not merely because it raises a touchy question: "What crimes?"

Lynch Justice

Well, as the Bavarian Broadcasting Corporation, producer of the series, maintains, there were many. There was the forced flight and subsequent expulsion of millions of Germans from East Prussia and the former German territories of Poland. There was the lynch justice against Germans in Prague and the Czechoslovak Sudetenland. There were crimes that ranged the spectrum from the rape of German women by Soviet soldiers marching westward, to the British-U.S. firebombing of Dresden in February, 1945 — a raid that is believed to have taken more lives than the nuclear attack on Hiroshima.

The scenes, culled from old newsreels, are violent and brutal beyond description. The interviews with tearful, choked-up surviving victims and witnesses to this "other holocaust" are pregnant with pathos.

It is, of course, all true, and what has been shown to West Germans and Austrians on the three-hour segments really did happen. No one challenges that.

Yet, *Flucht und Vertreibung* — Flight and Expulsion — as the series is called, raises numerous knotty questions: not so much about the past as the present.

Criticism

Perhaps the most troubling aspect of the series is that it offers only a modicum of causality by virtually — albeit not completely — ignoring the fact that it was Hitler's war of aggression and genocidal racist policy which led up to Germany's defeat and the wartime atrocities being shown on the screen.

Criticism of this particular aspect was sharpest the other day during a 90-minute Austrian TV discussion whose panelists included not only one of the two co-directors of the series, Eva Berthold, but recently expatriated Soviet author Lev Kopelev.

Mr. Kopelev was a Red Army major and propaganda officer during the war and spent more than a decade in the Gulag for exposing and trying to stop precisely the same atrocities by Soviet soldiers shown in the documentary. His crime, as it was called in those days, was displaying compassion and sympathy for the enemy.

"What the film depicts," he said, "is only all too true. What it fails in depicts is how it came about."

In other words, if the Germans had not first moved eastward, virtually to the gates of Moscow, the Russians would never have come westward.

Yet, the series is not a kind of "reverse holocaust," a suggestion that its makers deny with indignation.

Even if it were, then it would be but a minute counterweight to the thousands of hours of air time West German TV has already devoted to the Third Reich and its crimes. Long before the fictional, U.S.-made "Holocaust" series flickered across TV screens here two years ago, West German viewers were accustomed to virtual inundation with televised retrospectives of their own history.

From TV

It has often been said that post-war West Germans know little about the Nazi past — because of the missions of schoolbooks and the commissions of teachers. What they do know, however, they know largely from television.

Under these circumstances, the ARD networks should perhaps not

be faulted for showing this series too. A tabulation of air time devoted to "German sins" versus "German sufferings" produces a provable ratio of several hundred to two. *Flucht und Vertreibung* is indeed but the second time since 1955 that West German TV has dealt with expulsion and exodus from the East.

But why is it being shown now and why a series of such painful causal commissions?

Political pressure from the various expelled groups, whose constituency is strongest in Bavaria, is undoubtedly a reason though it has not been proffered as an official one.

According to one network source, there was a strong feeling among executives that the theme had been covered, and thus distorted, almost exclusively by the ultra-rightist and neo-Nazi press.

A more objective medium taking a stand would lead to a more objective view by the public.

While there is merit to that argument, there is the distinct danger that West German TV has just given a stamp of authority to horror tales which the extremist press has been propagating and embellishing for years. It is one thing for radical rightist papers to reiterate these claims and charges, quite another matter for the ARD to say it on prime time.

Even more disturbing is the fact that the documentary series has been shown at precisely a time when neo-Nazi movements are flexing their muscles, becoming more violent, and are openly propagating the line that "The Holocaust is a figment of imagination, an edifice of lies in an anti-German propaganda campaign."

After a week of watching the three installments, none of which generated anywhere near the audience response or viewer ratings as "Holocaust" two years ago, one is left with a feeling of disconsolation

about the state of the West German nation.

Whatever its original intention, the series has pandered to a popular notion here that the Germans bear no responsibility for Hitler and the Third Reich, that they were indeed victims.

Noble Objective

Given the inclination of all peoples to censor out all but the glories of the past, that is understandable.

Defending herself in the discussion with Mr. Kopelev the other night, co-director Mrs. Berthold said her only aim had been "to make people feel compassion and to show them the horrors of war."

A noble objective, but in the specific case at hand, she would have been better advised had she also shown the viewers how that war started, or to put it succinctly, what the Germans wreaked upon themselves.

©1981, International Herald Tribune.

Fears on Reagan's Rhetoric

By David S. Broder

EVANSTON, Ill. — Ronald Reagan is doing all right so far in the suburbs and small cities of the Midwest and West, but there seems to be some concern about the "belligerence" of his foreign-policy comments.

In part, that is the carryover of the "warmonger" label that Jimmy Carter tried to pin on him in last fall's campaign. But the fear has been reinforced by some of Mr. Reagan's and Secretary of State Alexander Haig's statements in the opening weeks of the new administration.

Personally, I am not persuaded that there is much to be disturbed about, in what Mr. Reagan and Mr. Haig have had to say. But when you hear the same concern expressed, in almost the same words, by townspeople, journalists and students in places as diverse as Salt Lake City, Grand Junction, Topock, Madison and Evanston — as I did last week — then it begins to register.

What triggered the worries were the Reagan comments at his first press conference, suggesting that, in his view, the Soviet Union was

implicably committed to the course of seeking world domination and would use any tactic it could to achieve that goal. Mr. Haig added fuel to the fire with his charge that the Russians were supporters of international terrorism. Pravda and other organs of Soviet propaganda have been replying with equally hostile language.

What I said when the topic came up — as it did at every stop on last week's itinerary — was that there were two reasons why I thought the Russians were unlikely to find the Reagan-Haig rhetoric as provocative as their counter-propaganda rumbles might suggest.

The first is that Mr. Reagan has been saying exactly the same things about the Soviet Union for the last quarter-century. And the Russians have to have a good book on Mr. Reagan.

Here, for example, is Mr. Reagan on the Vietnam war, in a book called "Ronald Reagan's Call to Action," published five years ago: "The plain truth of the matter is that we were there [Vietnam] to counter the master plan of the Communists for world con-

quest, and it's a lot easier and safer to counter it 8,000 miles away than to wait until they land in Long Beach. The Communist master plan, as we know it from published reports, from intelligence sources, and from our own painful experience, is to isolate free nations, one by one, stimulating and supplying revolution without endangering their own troops. What they did in Vietnam was simply to follow the plan they have pursued in many countries around the world. There is a Communist plan for world conquest, and its final step is to conquer the United States."

Old Rhetoric

Now, I assume that the computers in the Kremlin Bureau of American Affairs have all that old Reagan rhetoric coded and indexed, so Brezhnev and Co. can hardly be surprised to hear him saying what he is saying.

The second reason why I doubt they find this language provocative is that Mr. Reagan has no interest in disturbing or challenging the Soviet regime at home.

My impression is that what bothered Moscow about Mr. Carter was his tendency, in his first two years in office, to agitate the "human rights" issue. "Human rights," to them, is an issue of internal security and the protection of their own authoritarian regime. I doubt very much that the Reagan language about Russia's inclination to expand its external empire is one bit as "provocative" in Soviet eyes, as Mr. Carter's correspondence with celebrated Soviet dissidents or his public championing of their cause.

Frightened

Mr. Reagan has turned off the "human rights" rhetoric and is plainly prepared to take a live-and-let-live attitude toward internal Soviet repression. He is being very cautious in his comments on the Polish situation, which, far more than any provocation from Washington, might cause the Russians to move their armed forces into action.

That, at least, is my view. But the citizens I met last week — or at least a good many of them — are disturbed and a bit frightened by the exchange of epithets between the new president and the men in the Kremlin. I note this — without agreeing — as the only jarring note so far in Mr. Reagan's smooth acquisition of authority.

©1981, The Washington Post.

Garwood Justice Exorcism

By Peter Arnett

CAMP LEJEUNE, N.C. — Some say justice has been done, but others see the prosecution and conviction of Pfc. Gary R. Garwood for collaborating in an attempt to exorcise the ghost of the Vietnam War that haunted the U.S. Marine Corps a decade.

And the probable years to peel ahead will further add to the Marine Corps justice in the way that the Army was scrutinized for the execution of deserter Eddie Slovik after World War I. Vietnam are remembered by Marines less for glorious exploits than for grinding frustration — first U.S. troops ashore in 1965, one Marine unit after another bogged down in bloody stalemate.

The Marines see their role that of amphibious assault to look back proudly to the island battles of the Pacific World War II. But high costs and decisions forced the Marine Corps to bleed with the famous and less-remembered raijngans and in deep

At war's end, the Marines feared to forget the thousands of east Asian conflict, taking refuge only on the grounds of the Marine War Memorial in Arlington National Cemetery, neglecting to mention dates.

At the large Marine Camp Lejeune in coastal North Carolina, where Pfc. Garwood court-martialed, not one Viet battle or place name is commemorated on streets and buildings, belied with the famous and less-remembered memories of Korea, World War II and earlier wars.

But what can't be obliterated is the sense of anger and shame by many U.S. Marine officers, the frustrations of their own experiences. It was to this that Pfc. Garwood, who was captured when he was 19, returned 14 years later.

Like the rest of the U.S. Marines, the Marines in the name era saw the standards of corps deteriorate. Anti-war sentiment ate into troop morale. Discipline, drug taking, assaults on officers by enlisted men and other objectionable behavior hastened resolve to get out of Vietnam.

The general mood of the Defense Department charges against an earlier Vietnam POWs accused of collaboration with the Communists; amnesty was extended to them and others who had fled the army to avoid Vietnam service.

But times have changed. An increasingly conservative U.S. States seems to be less lenient over Vietnam. In the court where Pfc. Garwood was court-martialed, the hectic day of debate and anger over Vietnam never brought up the names of the dead, some so reluctant to stir up the old memories, even conceded that most of the government's testimony. They argued that Pfc. Garwood was innocent and did not appreciate the nature of his acts. For that reason, they did not put him on the stand.

The defense also was unable to delve very deeply into questions by most of the POWs to some degree with their own. To talk with officers at Camp Lejeune was to be transported back in time past an era when they were still young and full of idealism.

Garwood's defense was a public trial. He was a public trial and there is no choice but to see that he is a public trial. Three weeks of interviews.

It was as though he was a Marine in 20 years, to violate the tough Code of Conduct for military forces, and the disorders of the Vietnam War were not taken place. By conviction, 34-year-old Indiana-born seemed to be saying Marine could be restored.

The jury agreed. The panel of Vietnam veterans had listened intently through weeks of testimony, including complex defense case, but no coercive persuasion, or bribery.

Three eminent psychiatrists testified they were "100 percent certain" that Pfc. Garwood, generally unwell when he entered the Marine Corps, did not know he was wrong in wearing a Communist uniform, carrying a weapon and guarding fellow Americans and being in interrogation sessions.

Pfc. Garwood still has his appeals ahead of him. But his conviction for collaboration and assault, with its maximum life imprisonment, seems to show that more emphasis on what their role in combat than why.

Peter Arnett wrote from Vietnam for many years and covered the Garwood court-martial for *The Associated Press*.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Lee W. Huelbner Publisher
Walter N. Wells Deputy Editors
Robert K. McCabe
Stephen Klaidman Chief Editorial Writer

John Hay Whitney Chairman
Katharine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberger Co-Chairmen

Roland Pinson Associate Publisher
Rand Bondy Director of Finance
Francis Desmaisons Director of Circulation
Richard H. Morgant Director of Advertising

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. R.C. Paris No 71 B 2112 1789 181, rue Charlot de Gaslo, 92511 Nanterre, Cedex. Tel. 749 12 40 Telex: 61711 Herald Paris Cedex. Huelbner, Paris Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Wells U.S. subscription price \$25 yearly. Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101 © 1981 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. Comptroller Patrice No 31 211

Central Manager: Axel Lohrer 26-34 Hovenweg, Room 100, Hong Kong. Tel. 528 26 10/5. Telex: 911 101 10/TX/RX

هكذا من الأهل

سنة ا منة لاصول

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Survey: U.S. Corporate Profits Rise 10% in Quarter

Stock Prices In New York End Mixed

ALONE WONT... ENERGY PROBLEM... source to need... free pipelines to... future will be a big... deed, if we keep... most important... integration

Chief Sees Sales Rising 15% in Year... DON — Sony expects sales to rise about 15 percent in the year Oct. 31 compared with a 39-percent increase last year...

Mapco... VAGINATION TO THE... SSO OF ENERGY... METRORE AVE. / TUSA OK... MDNANYS HWY 95E

Japan and York Seek Abitibi Shares... ONTO — Olympia and York Investments said Monday it will buy up to 6.75 million common shares of Abitibi-Price Inc...

ushita Introduces Micro-Video System... WO — Japan's Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. has introduced a video system, combining a color video camera and video tape in a single unit...

ralian Oil Well Sets a Record... NEY — An oil exploration consortium has discovered a well with the best onshore rate recorded in Australia, consortium officials said...

L, Ford Tie Concessions UAW to Profit-Sharing... ROBERT L. SIMONSON — General Motors and Ford, which are about to sign concessions from the Auto Workers union...

Finemet Sets Coupon at 3 1/4%... LONDON — The gold denominated coupon on Refinemet Investment's issue of gold indexed bonds has been fixed at 3 1/4 percent...

NEW YORK — Unexpectedly strong business produced an increase in fourth quarter U.S. corporate earnings. A survey of 444 major corporations shows a 10-percent rise in after-tax profits from the 1979 fourth quarter...

Weak Outlook... The outlook for corporate profits this year is weak, especially in the first half. Cost pressures will continue strong, and most economists expect real GNP to be not much better than flat in the first two quarters...

Ford Talks With Toyota Continuing U.S. Firm Optimistic About Joint Output... By Patrick Boyle... LOS ANGELES — Ford Motor Co. executives are optimistic about reaching an agreement with Japan's Toyota Motor to build a car in one of Ford's U.S. factories...

Bank of America Fills 2 Key Posts... SAN FRANCISCO — William Bolin will be promoted to the top post in Bank of America's world banking division and Robert Frick will become cashier as part of a management shuffle at the largest U.S. commercial bank...

Cost-of-Living Benefit... One benefit that particularly concerns GM is the cost-of-living adjustment, which currently totals \$1.04 an hour, according to Alfred S. Warren Jr., vice president for labor relations...

Other executives to be promoted include William Young, head of the bank's Central Europe office, who will replace Mr. Bolin, and John Vella of the investment securities division, who will replace Mr. Frick...

Mr. Bolin, 58, is currently head of the Latin American and Caribbean Division, and Mr. Frick, 43, is head of financial services in the world banking division. Both are executive vice presidents.

Other executives to be promoted include William Young, head of the bank's Central Europe office, who will replace Mr. Bolin, and John Vella of the investment securities division, who will replace Mr. Frick...

fight, companies made money in most parts of the business: production, refining and marketing. But last year, the markets relaxed despite the Iran-Iraq war, and hoarding inventories and slumping demand slashed profit margins on refining and marketing. Meanwhile, the gradual decontrol of U.S. crude-oil prices increased profits from production...

Fourth quarter production at the Big Three slipped 8.4 percent behind the weak year-earlier levels, and the first quarter outlook is not much brighter. Analysts are split over whether GM will be in the black or the red, but they say that either way the number will be relatively modest...

• Banks: Most banks' earnings were hurt by high and volatile interest rates in the fourth quarter, and many reports would have been even worse except for nonrecurring profits from year-end sales of real estate and other assets...

• Copper and aluminum: Major copper producers earned a profit last year, but the industry remains depressed by low auto and truck production, but the fourth quarter was stronger than anticipated. Profits were bolstered by improved replacement sales, a spurt in demand from automakers when the 1981 cars were introduced and favorable year-end adjustments...

• Machine tools: Orders in the second half dropped 33 percent from a year earlier. Producers blame high interest rates, uncertainty about tax proposals to encourage investment and relatively low factory operating rates. They add that auto producers, which sparked the 1978-1980 boom in tool bookings are now studying projects longer before ordering...

• Tires and rubber: The industry remains depressed by low auto and truck production, but the fourth quarter was stronger than anticipated. Profits were bolstered by improved replacement sales, a spurt in demand from automakers when the 1981 cars were introduced and favorable year-end adjustments...

• Chemicals: Profits began improving in the fourth quarter. The improvement is expected to continue, but executives decline to make any predictions. • Electrical equipment: Earnings exceeded expectations because consumers continued to spend on durables in spite of high interest rates. Analysts say the first-quarter outlook is clouded by high interest rates and the sluggish economy...

• Demand for plastic resins and for many industrial plastic and rubber products remains sluggish, and prices are weak. Industry officials and analysts expect sharply increased profits this year.

• Demand for plastic resins and for many industrial plastic and rubber products remains sluggish, and prices are weak. Industry officials and analysts expect sharply increased profits this year.

• Demand for plastic resins and for many industrial plastic and rubber products remains sluggish, and prices are weak. Industry officials and analysts expect sharply increased profits this year.

• Demand for plastic resins and for many industrial plastic and rubber products remains sluggish, and prices are weak. Industry officials and analysts expect sharply increased profits this year.

investors when it did not lower its prime rate in 19 percent from 1979, percent as Morgan Guaranty Trust and Manufacturers Bank of Los Angeles did Monday.

The Federal Reserve reported that consumer credit rose a seasonally adjusted \$1.62 billion in December after a \$839 million increase in November. Consumer credit stood at \$131.4 billion in December, or 0.5 percent higher than a year ago.

Volume leader Prime Computer was the latest of the high technology stocks to be hurt by news of a slowdown in its business. Prime lost 4 1/2 to 29 1/2 after saying its profit margins are under pressure as customers delay placing orders and accepting shipments.

IBM lost 3/4 to 63 and Digital equipment 1/2 to 87, but Honeywell rose 2 1/2 to 104. Texas Instruments 2 1/2 to 117 and National Semiconductor, which introduced a new central processor for its computers, 1/2 to 33 1/2.

In takeover news, Amoco-Pittsburgh said it is raising its offer for Buffalo Forge shares to \$34 each from \$25. It said it intends to start legal proceedings to force Buffalo Forge to rescind its sale of 425,000 shares to Ogden Corp. and to block further sales.

The dollar firmed against most major currencies in European trading. It closed in London at 2.1475-90 Deutsche marks after opening at 2.1340-50 DM and closing Monday at 2.1365-80 DM. Sterling closed at \$2.3775-83 against an opening of \$2.3425-35 and Monday's close of \$2.3401-20. In New York, the dollar was quoted at midday at 2.1485-95 DM against morning highs above 2.15

tax expenditures now available to taxpayers. These include: deductions on interest payments on mortgages, which will reduce Treasury receipts by \$25 billion in the 1982 fiscal year; on charitable contributions, an \$11.5 billion item, and payments for health insurance by employers, a \$16.6 billion item.

The list of tax expenditures also includes such examples as the benefits for investors in oil and gas development projects, for companies that set up special export subsidiaries, and for timber companies and shipping firms.

Rep. James Jones, D-Okla., observed last week that there would be tremendous political opposition to changing the deduction on home mortgage interest payments, but that it might be possible to pass a limit on deductions for interest on commercial loans such as those used to finance autos and major appliances that is expected to total \$6 billion in fiscal 1982.

Previous attempts to change tax laws in these areas generated months of debate in Congress.

Previous attempts to change tax laws in these areas generated months of debate in Congress.

Changes in Exemptions, Deductions Expected

U.S. Considers Tax Cut on Interest, Dividend Income

By Peter Behr and Caroline Arkinson... WASHINGTON — On top of the general tax cut it has already promised to send Congress, the Reagan administration is preparing a second, more specialized measure for introducing this spring that, among other things, will propose big cuts in the maximum tax rate on dividends, interest and other "unearned" investment income, administration officials said Monday.

This second bill also is expected to include equally controversial proposals to reduce some so-called tax expenditures, sources said. These are the assorted exemptions, deductions, credits and other forms of tax forgiveness in the code that now cost the Treasury more than \$260 billion a year, according to a broad range of individual and corporate taxpayers.

In political terms, a tax reduction of "unearned" income overwhelmingly would benefit upper-income taxpayers. Any move against tax expenditures, on the other hand, would be likely to hit these same taxpayers hardest.

The administration's plans for a second tax bill were disclosed by White House counselor Edwin Meese 3d at a private meeting of trade association executives sponsored by the American Society of Association Executives.

He confirmed that the tax bill that the president will announce Feb. 18 will be limited to the 10 percent, three-year individual cut and an increase in depreciation allowances for business investment.

This strategy is designed to produce the fastest possible action on the initial tax bill, which is regarded as a vital part of the Reagan economic recovery plan. Then, two or three months later, a second will follow, Mr. Meese said, to deal with tax reform recognizing that members of Congress have scores of their own tax proposals. The administration hopes in this way to keep those proposals off the first tax bill, he indicated.

Mr. Meese said the administration was seriously considering a proposal to provide equal taxation of "earned" and "unearned" income. Currently, the tax rate on "earned" income such as salaries, professional and self-employment income, and pensions is limited to a maximum marginal rate of 50 percent, while the maximum rate on other "unearned" income is 70 percent. The administration is "definitely exploring" applying a 50 percent maximum rate to "unearned" income as well, he said.

A tax reform bill would provide the administration with an opportunity to demonstrate that its tax and spending proposals are not weighted to benefit the well-to-do

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Par, and other financial data. Includes entries for Amsterdam, London, New York, Paris, Zurich, etc.

INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES

Head office: 50 St. Helens Street, London W1. Tel: 01-429 1874. Text: 01-429 1874. London W1. Tel: 01-429 1874.

Advertisement for SUNKYONG LIMITED, U.S. \$ 95,000,000 MEDIUM TERM FACILITY. Includes logos for SK and KOREA EXCHANGE BANK, and lists various international banks and financial institutions.

Japan Prepares Economic Stimulus Plan

From Agency Dispatches
TOKYO — The Japanese government is seeking measures to stimulate the nation's faltering economy.

Toshio Komoto, director-general of the Economic Planning Agency, said Tuesday that the government will hold a meeting of the Cabinet council on economic measures early next month to discuss deteriorating business conditions.

Among the adjustments being considered, Mr. Komoto said, were a cut in the discount rate from 7.25 percent and increased public works expenditure to boost business and industry. He also said that the Japanese central bank could lower the discount rate before the economic plan is adopted.

Mr. Komoto said government expenditure on public works in the first half of fiscal 1978 represented 76 percent of the total appropriat-

ed but the percentage declined to 59.6 percent in the first half of fiscal 1980.

He also said the Cabinet council meeting would discuss measures to help smaller Japanese industries and stabilize prices as much as possible.

U.K. Japan Accord

In trade developments, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association said Tuesday it will provide the British Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders with monthly details of cars shipped to Britain in a move to help reduce trade friction.

A spokesman for the group said this was agreed in talks in Lisbon last week between the two trade associations.

Japan sent 213,250 vehicles to Britain last year, down 4.6 percent from 1979.

In an report on Japanese machine tool exports, the industry association said the value of export orders last year rose 39.8 percent over 1979 to a record \$823 million.

The association did not give further details, but the Finance Ministry said exports to Western Europe in the first 11 months of last year more than doubled to \$273 million over the 1979 period.

At the same time, exports to the United States, Japan's biggest customer for machine tools, rose 47.6 percent to \$414 million in the 11 months, the ministry said.

Officials at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said machine tool exports to the United States and Western Europe are not expected to rise as rapidly this year because of poor business conditions in the two markets.

To help dampen trade friction, Japanese tool producers last month formed a one-year cartel to regulate minimum export prices and curb the volume of shipments to Western Europe and the United States.

In another export sector, watches, it was reported that Japan's exports are expected to reach 86 million pieces this year, up 30 percent from an estimated 66 million last year.

According to the Japan Clock and Watch Association, the exports will comprise 52 million digital and analog quartz watches and 34 million mechanical watches.

This also includes 23 million movements or part sets estimated for the supply to Southeast Asian countries for assembly operations, the association said.

The association said it expected total output in Japan this year to be 110 million pieces, which account for one third of the world's watch production. This is up 26 percent from 87.3 million estimated for last year.

Japan is now believed to have overtaken Switzerland as a watch producer although latest Swiss watch production figures are not available, the association said.

Russian Plan Offers Little to Consumer

By R. W. Apple Jr.

MOSCOW — This will be a critical year for the Soviet economy. It is the first year of a new five-year plan and it is also a chance to improve on the disastrous agricultural and mediocre industrial performances of the past two years.

Setting targets in this country is the job of central planners, and they and the political leaders have been sending out conflicting signals.

On Oct. 21, for example, in a speech to the party's Central Committee, Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary, went to some length to stress a commitment to improve food supplies, provide more and better consumer products and upgrade housing. There would be no cause for Polish-style unrest here.

Nonetheless, they are expected to be approved with little change by the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party later this month.

"Future growth is going to be more expensive," said one Western analyst who was asked to sum up the vision of the future that emerges from the mass of figures. "There are upper limits in view on the labor supply and on other resources, at least in the short term. The plan reflects that."

Growth in industrial production over the five-year period just ending was originally calculated at 36 percent. It has fallen far short of that. For the next five years, the target is more modest: 26 to 28 percent.

By comparison with the rhetoric about consumer well-being, the guidelines make sober reading. Production of consumer goods is assigned a planned growth rate similar, in relative terms, to that assigned to heavy industry.

"The investment figures simply do not suggest any massive reordering of priorities," a diplomat said. "I see no sign that enough investment will be made in things like agriculture, housing and light manufacturing to bring a great deal of improvement in the average Soviet lifestyle."

According to Western experts, the relatively modest investment allocations reflect not only a scarcity of resources — such as untilled land, spare manpower and raw materials — but also an unwillingness to penalize heavy industry, traditionally the favorite child of the Soviet economy, to boost consumer output.

The key to the short-term economic outlook of the Soviet Union lies within the figures covering oil and grain. One will do much to determine overall growth, the other to determine whether the country's critical shortages of meat and dairy products will end.

In the new five-year guidelines, the Kremlin planners foresee oil production of 12.5 to 12.9 million barrels a day by 1985. That is almost precisely equal to the target for last year, which was set five years ago. It was not achieved; output was expected to have barely exceeded 12 million barrels a day.

Even if it were to be reached, which most oil analysts doubt, 1985 would represent an annual growth over the next five years only 1 percent, a paltry figure for a country that prided itself on growth of 8 percent a year during the boom days of the 1960s and 1970s.

A more exuberant project has been made for the grain, which is crucial because about 40 percent of it goes toward feeding livestock for milk and meat. About 200 million tons a year were produced during the last five years, on average, but in the next five the Soviet Union is shooting for 238 to 240 million tons, an 18 percent increase.

But here, the question of the nature of the new plan and, indeed, of its predecessors comes into focus. The Soviet Union has never once produced as much as 238 million tons of grain in a year; record was 237.5 million in 1975. So how can it expect to average more than that in 1981-85?

Although the planners talk bringing 17 million more acres into cultivation and of improving technology and efficiency, the target that the projected target will be achieved without a major miracle. For the plan presumes the conditions will be optimal: weather, labor supply, fertilizers, harvest — but that never takes place.

Crop Projection

A more exuberant project has been made for the grain, which is crucial because about 40 percent of it goes toward feeding livestock for milk and meat. About 200 million tons a year were produced during the last five years, on average, but in the next five the Soviet Union is shooting for 238 to 240 million tons, an 18 percent increase.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

February 10, 1981

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1M	17.2-16.17.5	9.4-10.9-11.1	5.15-16.5-16	14.1-14.5	10.1-10.5
2M	16.5-16.7	9.1-10	6.5-16.5-16	13.7-13.7	10.1-10.4
3M	17.17.4	9.1-10	6.1-6.5	13.2-16-13.7	10.7-11
6M	16.7-17	9.1-10	6.1-6.5	12.11-16-12.5	11.7-12
1Y	12.15-16-16.1-16	9.15-16-9.15	6.7-16-9.16	12.9-16-12.5	12.5-12.5

Israel Health Plan Strike

Reuters

TEL AVIV — Israel's biggest health service was crippled Tuesday when 25,000 employees of the trade unions' sick fund, covering three million members, went on strike to protest a government proposal for a national health insurance plan.

Canada Firm Seeks Funds For Oil Deal

United Press International

CALGARY — Petro-Canada Chairman Wilbert Hopper said he expects the taxpayers to foot the entire cost of last week's takeover of Petrofina Canada Inc. for 1.46 billion Canadian dollars (about \$1.2 billion).

Mr. Hopper said that the government-run oil company was in no position to finance the takeover because of its debt of 1.8 billion Canadian dollars from two previous takeovers in the past five years — Pacific Petroleum Ltd. and Atlantic Richfield Ltd.

"The Pacific acquisition (in 1978) was roughly \$1.5 billion," he told at a news conference Monday. "No money came from government for that acquisition. We borrowed the total sum of \$1.5 billion. We're in the process of paying that back."

Mr. Hopper said the federal Cabinet would decide in a month whether to agree to Petro-Canada's request to finance the takeover.

Finance Minister Allan Rock suggested last week a three-cents-a-liter tax on gasoline could be implemented to help pay for Petro-Canada's acquisitions. Such a tax — of up to 4 Canadian dollars a barrel for oil and 60 cents per thousand cubic feet of gas — was mentioned in last October's budget.

Mr. Hopper said the federal government's only role in the Petrofina takeover was to approve Petro-Canada's final offer.

European Gold Markets

February 10, 1981

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	577.25	578.25	+7.00
Zurich	572.50	578.25	+4.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	562.47	566.04	+0.22

Official opening and reference figures for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Year	Feb	May	Aug
530	220.12-20	24.00-28.00	—
550	219.00-20	23.00-27.00	—
570	218.00-20	22.00-26.00	—
590	217.00-20	21.00-25.00	—
610	216.00-20	20.00-24.00	—

Valeurs White Weld S.A.

1, Quai de Mont-Blanc
 1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
 Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 585

United States

Amex Inc.

4th Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	704.57	768.52
Profits	82.03	51.37
Per Share	1.35	1.82

Beneficial Corp.

4th Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	27.0	13.7
Profits	1.02	0.49
Per Share	1.98	1.97

Ell Lilly & Co.

4th Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	639.5	553.2
Profits	81.5	71.5
Per Share	1.97	0.95

GTE

4th Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	2,670	2,416
Profits	174.16	174.16
Per Share	1.21	1.14

Goodyear Tire & Co.

4th Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	2,210	2,070
Profits	78.9	42.2
Per Share	1.07	0.60

IC Industries Inc.

4th Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	1,120	1,050
Profits	44.8	2.59
Per Share	2.40	1.99

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue, Profits in Millions. In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Kerr-McGee

4th Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	90.6	74.4
Profits	51.8	40.4
Per Share	1.99	1.56

McDermott Inc.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	929.8	940.95
Profits	48.14	50.57
Per Share	1.11	1.53

Occidental Petroleum

4th Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	2,250	2,000
Profits	138.1	186.8
Per Share	1.65	2.44

Sweden's Estimate Of Trade Deficit Cut

STOCKHOLM — Sweden revised down its forecast 1981 trade deficit to 9.8 billion krona (about \$2.1 billion) from 10.5 billion krona, the Economics Ministry said Tuesday.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revision resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 2

Little to Con

By comparison with the...
 and consumer...
 declines...
 reduction of...
 a planned...
 in relative...
 to heavy...
 The investment...
 not suggest...
 of priorities...
 I see no...
 will be...
 of agriculture...
 manufacturing...
 of improvement...
 a Soviet...
 According to...
 relative...
 investment...
 of resources...
 state...
 materials...
 to pending...
 additional...
 a Soviet...
 The key to...
 some...
 within the...
 of grain...
 to determine...
 the country's...
 of dairy...
 in the...
 a Krenin...
 reduction...
 levels...
 out...
 last year...
 output...
 needed...

PANY REPORT

Company	Price	Change
Kerr-McGee	17 1/2	+ 1/2
Chry	24 1/2	+ 1/2
Alps	24 1/2	+ 1/2
Shore	24 1/2	+ 1/2
Year	24 1/2	+ 1/2
McDermott	17 1/2	+ 1/2
Alps	24 1/2	+ 1/2
Shore	24 1/2	+ 1/2
McDermott	17 1/2	+ 1/2
Alps	24 1/2	+ 1/2
Shore	24 1/2	+ 1/2

Sweden's Estimate of Trade Deficit Cut

STOCKHOLM (AP) — Sweden's estimate of the trade deficit cut for 1981 is 1.5 percent, according to a report from the Swedish Trade Commission.

MORE PROFIT FROM THE STOCK MARKET

Investors are advised to take advantage of the current market conditions to maximize their returns.

Thank you Saudia.

Thank you for choosing fuel-efficient, Pratt & Whitney engines to power your new fleet of Airbus jetliners.

With its purchase of 11 aircraft, Saudi Arabian Airlines (Saudia) will be the first to fly the A300-600, the latest series in Airbus Industrie's growing product line.

After a lengthy evaluation, Saudia has decided to power all of these aircraft with Pratt & Whitney 7R4 engines, latest model of the JT9D.

One reason is fuel efficiency. Another is proven technology. Serving 55 airlines,

the JT9D is the world's most experienced wide-body engine, with over 36 million engine flight hours.

Still another is reliability. In fact, the JT9D has become the standard of comparison worldwide for evaluating the reliability of other wide-body engines.

In sum, the 7R4 is the engine of choice. For Saudia. For the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. For the world.



ELECTRIC

SIL

BERBERG, TOWN

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices including sections for Futures, International Monetary Market, and New York Futures.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Table of Selected Over-the-Counter prices for various commodities.

London Metals Market

Table of London Metals Market prices for various metals.

London Commodities

Table of London Commodities prices for various goods.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris Commodities prices for various goods.

Market Summary

Table of Market Summary including NYSE Most Actives and NYSE Index.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 10

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Large table of AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for various stocks and commodities.

European Stock Markets

February 10, 1981 (Closing prices in local currencies)

Table of European Stock Markets for Amsterdam, London, Frankfurt, and Zurich.

Dow Jones Averages

Table of Dow Jones Averages for various indices.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table of Dow Jones Bond Averages for various bond indices.

Standard & Poors

Table of Standard & Poors indices.

NYSE Index

Table of NYSE Index values.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Table of Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. data.

American Most Actives

Table of American Most Actives stocks.

AMEX Index

Table of AMEX Index values.

Cash Prices

Table of Cash Prices for various commodities.

Commodity Indexes

Table of Commodity Indexes for various goods.

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

Table of Tuesday's New Highs and Lows for various stocks.

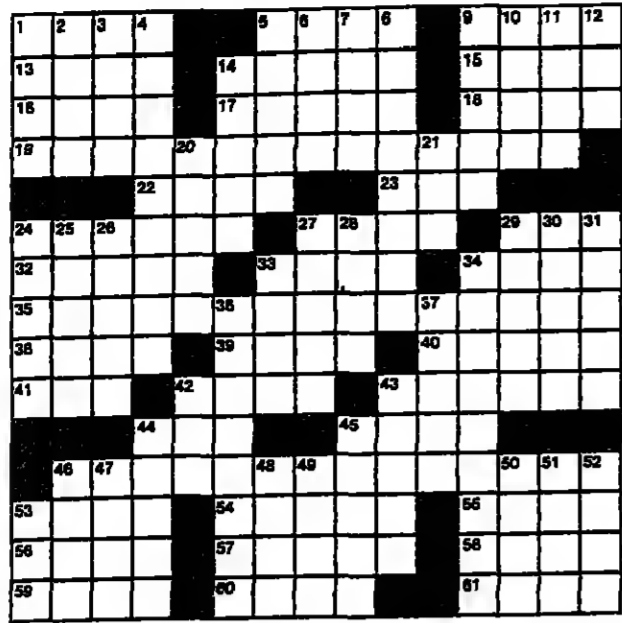
Highest Dam Completed

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has completed construction of the highest dam in the world, the 300-meter-high (984 foot) Nurek power station dam on the Vakhsh River in central Asia, Tass reported Monday.

Notes above are unofficial... unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the preceding quarter... unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the preceding quarter...

ASK FOR IT EVERY DAY. EVERYWHERE YOU GO. International Herald Tribune We've got news for you.

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS: 1 Musical symbol, 5 Spacious hall, 9 Buckeye State, 13 Monk parrot, 14 Springtime time, 15 Inogene of show biz, 16 Ending for cell, 17 Sully, 18 Pitcher, 19 Great scat singer, 22 Base-clearer, with 23 Across, 23 See above, 24 Plentiful, 27 One on the move, 29 Wallach, 32 Really go for, 33 "The Show", 34 Emerald Isle, 35 Phrase for 19, 38 Up front, 39 N.Y.S.E.'s cousin, 40 Cowboy competition, 41 Ethnic ending, 42 Victim's, 43 Effective, 44 Seek info, 45 Reasoned, 46 Another great scat singer, 53 Famed crooner, 54 Part of R.S.V.P., 55 Concept, 56 Progress, 57 Kings Peak range, 58 Joint enterprise, 59 Borscht must, 60 Tidy yard, 61 "Britannia" composer, 4 "My kingdom", 5 Flood, 6 Neighbor of Mex., 7 Marine fish, 8 Trusted friend, 9 Vast expanse, 10 Ululate, 11 Held in reserve, 14 One at a time, 20 Pierre's woods, 21 Capek play, 24 Boo-boo, 25 "So long, señor", 26 Name in movie, 27 Lady's Book publisher, 19th century, 28 Gemstone, 29 Undercut, 30 Fine shirting, 31 Metal bar, 32 Plucky, 34 Abstruse facts or things, 36 Delphinium, 37 Van, 42 "Love You," Mercer-Jenkins hit, 43 Pizzeria staple, 44 Zero, 45 Thwack, 46 Brief note, 47 Erstwhile, 48 Inter-, 49 Fetid, 50 Reputation, 51 Downtown light, 52 Yawn, 53 Tucker's companion



WEATHER

Table with columns for city, high, low, and weather conditions. Cities include ALGARVE, ANKARA, ATHENS, AUCKLAND, BANGKOK, BEIRUT, BELGRADE, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, BUCHAREST, BUDAPEST, BUENOS AIRES, CAIRO, CASABLANCA, CHICAGO, COPENHAGEN, COSTA DEL SOL, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, FLORENCE, FRANKFURT, GENEVA, HELSINKI, HONG KONG, HOUSTON, ISTANBUL, JAKARTA, JERUSALEM, JOHANNESBURG, LAS PALMAS, LIMA, LISBON, LONDON, LOS ANGELES, MANILA, MEXICOCITY, MIAMI, MONTREAL, MOSCOW, MUMBAI, NASSAU, NEW DELHI, NEW YORK, NICE, OSLO, PARIS, PEKING, SAO PAULO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SINGAPORE, SYDNEY, TEL AVIV, TOKYO, VIENNA, WARSAW, WASHINGTON, ZURICH.

RADIO NEWSCASTS

BBC WORLD SERVICE: Broadcasts at 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2400 GMT. Suggested frequencies: Western Europe: 484KHz and 433A Medium Wave, 5.975, 6.050, 7.170, 7.185, 7.255, 9.410, 9.750, 12.090 and 15.070 KHz in the 40, 41, 31, 25 and 19 meter bands.

VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 26 minutes after the hour during varying periods to different regions. Suggested frequencies: Western Europe: 4.815, 6.240, 6.495, 7.980, 11.97, 12.740, 12.760, 12.780, 12.800, 12.820, 12.840, 12.860, 12.880, 12.900, 12.920, 12.940, 12.960, 12.980, 13.000, 13.020, 13.040, 13.060, 13.080, 13.100, 13.120, 13.140, 13.160, 13.180, 13.200, 13.220, 13.240, 13.260, 13.280, 13.300, 13.320, 13.340, 13.360, 13.380, 13.400, 13.420, 13.440, 13.460, 13.480, 13.500, 13.520, 13.540, 13.560, 13.580, 13.600, 13.620, 13.640, 13.660, 13.680, 13.700, 13.720, 13.740, 13.760, 13.780, 13.800, 13.820, 13.840, 13.860, 13.880, 13.900, 13.920, 13.940, 13.960, 13.980, 14.000, 14.020, 14.040, 14.060, 14.080, 14.100, 14.120, 14.140, 14.160, 14.180, 14.200, 14.220, 14.240, 14.260, 14.280, 14.300, 14.320, 14.340, 14.360, 14.380, 14.400, 14.420, 14.440, 14.460, 14.480, 14.500, 14.520, 14.540, 14.560, 14.580, 14.600, 14.620, 14.640, 14.660, 14.680, 14.700, 14.720, 14.740, 14.760, 14.780, 14.800, 14.820, 14.840, 14.860, 14.880, 14.900, 14.920, 14.940, 14.960, 14.980, 15.000, 15.020, 15.040, 15.060, 15.080, 15.100, 15.120, 15.140, 15.160, 15.180, 15.200, 15.220, 15.240, 15.260, 15.280, 15.300, 15.320, 15.340, 15.360, 15.380, 15.400, 15.420, 15.440, 15.460, 15.480, 15.500, 15.520, 15.540, 15.560, 15.580, 15.600, 15.620, 15.640, 15.660, 15.680, 15.700, 15.720, 15.740, 15.760, 15.780, 15.800, 15.820, 15.840, 15.860, 15.880, 15.900, 15.920, 15.940, 15.960, 15.980, 16.000, 16.020, 16.040, 16.060, 16.080, 16.100, 16.120, 16.140, 16.160, 16.180, 16.200, 16.220, 16.240, 16.260, 16.280, 16.300, 16.320, 16.340, 16.360, 16.380, 16.400, 16.420, 16.440, 16.460, 16.480, 16.500, 16.520, 16.540, 16.560, 16.580, 16.600, 16.620, 16.640, 16.660, 16.680, 16.700, 16.720, 16.740, 16.760, 16.780, 16.800, 16.820, 16.840, 16.860, 16.880, 16.900, 16.920, 16.940, 16.960, 16.980, 17.000, 17.020, 17.040, 17.060, 17.080, 17.100, 17.120, 17.140, 17.160, 17.180, 17.200, 17.220, 17.240, 17.260, 17.280, 17.300, 17.320, 17.340, 17.360, 17.380, 17.400, 17.420, 17.440, 17.460, 17.480, 17.500, 17.520, 17.540, 17.560, 17.580, 17.600, 17.620, 17.640, 17.660, 17.680, 17.700, 17.720, 17.740, 17.760, 17.780, 17.800, 17.820, 17.840, 17.860, 17.880, 17.900, 17.920, 17.940, 17.960, 17.980, 18.000, 18.020, 18.040, 18.060, 18.080, 18.100, 18.120, 18.140, 18.160, 18.180, 18.200, 18.220, 18.240, 18.260, 18.280, 18.300, 18.320, 18.340, 18.360, 18.380, 18.400, 18.420, 18.440, 18.460, 18.480, 18.500, 18.520, 18.540, 18.560, 18.580, 18.600, 18.620, 18.640, 18.660, 18.680, 18.700, 18.720, 18.740, 18.760, 18.780, 18.800, 18.820, 18.840, 18.860, 18.880, 18.900, 18.920, 18.940, 18.960, 18.980, 19.000, 19.020, 19.040, 19.060, 19.080, 19.100, 19.120, 19.140, 19.160, 19.180, 19.200, 19.220, 19.240, 19.260, 19.280, 19.300, 19.320, 19.340, 19.360, 19.380, 19.400, 19.420, 19.440, 19.460, 19.480, 19.500, 19.520, 19.540, 19.560, 19.580, 19.600, 19.620, 19.640, 19.660, 19.680, 19.700, 19.720, 19.740, 19.760, 19.780, 19.800, 19.820, 19.840, 19.860, 19.880, 19.900, 19.920, 19.940, 19.960, 19.980, 20.000, 20.020, 20.040, 20.060, 20.080, 20.100, 20.120, 20.140, 20.160, 20.180, 20.200, 20.220, 20.240, 20.260, 20.280, 20.300, 20.320, 20.340, 20.360, 20.380, 20.400, 20.420, 20.440, 20.460, 20.480, 20.500, 20.520, 20.540, 20.560, 20.580, 20.600, 20.620, 20.640, 20.660, 20.680, 20.700, 20.720, 20.740, 20.760, 20.780, 20.800, 20.820, 20.840, 20.860, 20.880, 20.900, 20.920, 20.940, 20.960, 20.980, 21.000, 21.020, 21.040, 21.060, 21.080, 21.100, 21.120, 21.140, 21.160, 21.180, 21.200, 21.220, 21.240, 21.260, 21.280, 21.300, 21.320, 21.340, 21.360, 21.380, 21.400, 21.420, 21.440, 21.460, 21.480, 21.500, 21.520, 21.540, 21.560, 21.580, 21.600, 21.620, 21.640, 21.660, 21.680, 21.700, 21.720, 21.740, 21.760, 21.780, 21.800, 21.820, 21.840, 21.860, 21.880, 21.900, 21.920, 21.940, 21.960, 21.980, 22.000, 22.020, 22.040, 22.060, 22.080, 22.100, 22.120, 22.140, 22.160, 22.180, 22.200, 22.220, 22.240, 22.260, 22.280, 22.300, 22.320, 22.340, 22.360, 22.380, 22.400, 22.420, 22.440, 22.460, 22.480, 22.500, 22.520, 22.540, 22.560, 22.580, 22.600, 22.620, 22.640, 22.660, 22.680, 22.700, 22.720, 22.740, 22.760, 22.780, 22.800, 22.820, 22.840, 22.860, 22.880, 22.900, 22.920, 22.940, 22.960, 22.980, 23.000, 23.020, 23.040, 23.060, 23.080, 23.100, 23.120, 23.140, 23.160, 23.180, 23.200, 23.220, 23.240, 23.260, 23.280, 23.300, 23.320, 23.340, 23.360, 23.380, 23.400, 23.420, 23.440, 23.460, 23.480, 23.500, 23.520, 23.540, 23.560, 23.580, 23.600, 23.620, 23.640, 23.660, 23.680, 23.700, 23.720, 23.740, 23.760, 23.780, 23.800, 23.820, 23.840, 23.860, 23.880, 23.900, 23.920, 23.940, 23.960, 23.980, 24.000, 24.020, 24.040, 24.060, 24.080, 24.100, 24.120, 24.140, 24.160, 24.180, 24.200, 24.220, 24.240, 24.260, 24.280, 24.300, 24.320, 24.340, 24.360, 24.380, 24.400, 24.420, 24.440, 24.460, 24.480, 24.500, 24.520, 24.540, 24.560, 24.580, 24.600, 24.620, 24.640, 24.660, 24.680, 24.700, 24.720, 24.740, 24.760, 24.780, 24.800, 24.820, 24.840, 24.860, 24.880, 24.900, 24.920, 24.940, 24.960, 24.980, 25.000, 25.020, 25.040, 25.060, 25.080, 25.100, 25.120, 25.140, 25.160, 25.180, 25.200, 25.220, 25.240, 25.260, 25.280, 25.300, 25.320, 25.340, 25.360, 25.380, 25.400, 25.420, 25.440, 25.460, 25.480, 25.500, 25.520, 25.540, 25.560, 25.580, 25.600, 25.620, 25.640, 25.660, 25.680, 25.700, 25.720, 25.740, 25.760, 25.780, 25.800, 25.820, 25.840, 25.860, 25.880, 25.900, 25.920, 25.940, 25.960, 25.980, 26.000, 26.020, 26.040, 26.060, 26.080, 26.100, 26.120, 26.140, 26.160, 26.180, 26.200, 26.220, 26.240, 26.260, 26.280, 26.300, 26.320, 26.340, 26.360, 26.380, 26.400, 26.420, 26.440, 26.460, 26.480, 26.500, 26.520, 26.540, 26.560, 26.580, 26.600, 26.620, 26.640, 26.660, 26.680, 26.700, 26.720, 26.740, 26.760, 26.780, 26.800, 26.820, 26.840, 26.860, 26.880, 26.900, 26.920, 26.940, 26.960, 26.980, 27.000, 27.020, 27.040, 27.060, 27.080, 27.100, 27.120, 27.140, 27.160, 27.180, 27.200, 27.220, 27.240, 27.260, 27.280, 27.300, 27.320, 27.340, 27.360, 27.380, 27.400, 27.420, 27.440, 27.460, 27.480, 27.500, 27.520, 27.540, 27.560, 27.580, 27.600, 27.620, 27.640, 27.660, 27.680, 27.700, 27.720, 27.740, 27.760, 27.780, 27.800, 27.820, 27.840, 27.860, 27.880, 27.900, 27.920, 27.940, 27.960, 27.980, 28.000, 28.020, 28.040, 28.060, 28.080, 28.100, 28.120, 28.140, 28.160, 28.180, 28.200, 28.220, 28.240, 28.260, 28.280, 28.300, 28.320, 28.340, 28.360, 28.380, 28.400, 28.420, 28.440, 28.460, 28.480, 28.500, 28.520, 28.540, 28.560, 28.580, 28.600, 28.620, 28.640, 28.660, 28.680, 28.700, 28.720, 28.740, 28.760, 28.780, 28.800, 28.820, 28.840, 28.860, 28.880, 28.900, 28.920, 28.940, 28.960, 28.980, 29.000, 29.020, 29.040, 29.060, 29.080, 29.100, 29.120, 29.140, 29.160, 29.180, 29.200, 29.220, 29.240, 29.260, 29.280, 29.300, 29.320, 29.340, 29.360, 29.380, 29.400, 29.420, 29.440, 29.460, 29.480, 29.500, 29.520, 29.540, 29.560, 29.580, 29.600, 29.620, 29.640, 29.660, 29.680, 29.700, 29.720, 29.740, 29.760, 29.780, 29.800, 29.820, 29.840, 29.860, 29.880, 29.900, 29.920, 29.940, 29.960, 29.980, 30.000, 30.020, 30.040, 30.060, 30.080, 30.100, 30.120, 30.140, 30.160, 30.180, 30.200, 30.220, 30.240, 30.260, 30.280, 30.300, 30.320, 30.340, 30.360, 30.380, 30.400, 30.420, 30.440, 30.460, 30.480, 30.500, 30.520, 30.540, 30.560, 30.580, 30.600, 30.620, 30.640, 30.660, 30.680, 30.700, 30.720, 30.740, 30.760, 30.780, 30.800, 30.820, 30.840, 30.860, 30.880, 30.900, 30.920, 30.940, 30.960, 30.980, 31.000, 31.020, 31.040, 31.060, 31.080, 31.100, 31.120, 31.140, 31.160, 31.180, 31.200, 31.220, 31.240, 31.260, 31.280, 31.300, 31.320, 31.340, 31.360, 31.380, 31.400, 31.420, 31.440, 31.460, 31.480, 31.500, 31.520, 31.540, 31.560, 31.580, 31.600, 31.620, 31.640, 31.660, 31.680, 31.700, 31.720, 31.740, 31.760, 31.780, 31.800, 31.820, 31.840, 31.860, 31.880, 31.900, 31.920, 31.940, 31.960, 31.980, 32.000, 32.020, 32.040, 32.060, 32.080, 32.100, 32.120, 32.140, 32.160, 32.180, 32.200, 32.220, 32.240, 32.260, 32.280, 32.300, 32.320, 32.340, 32.360, 32.380, 32.400, 32.420, 32.440, 32.460, 32.480, 32.500, 32.520, 32.540, 32.560, 32.580, 32.600, 32.620, 32.640, 32.660, 32.680, 32.700, 32.720, 32.740, 32.760, 32.780, 32.800, 32.820, 32.840, 32.860, 32.880, 32.900, 32.920, 32.940, 32.960, 32.980, 33.000, 33.020, 33.040, 33.060, 33.080, 33.100, 33.120, 33.140, 33.160, 33.180, 33.200, 33.220, 33.240, 33.260, 33.280, 33.300, 33.320, 33.340, 33.360, 33.380, 33.400, 33.420, 33.440, 33.460, 33.480, 33.500, 33.520, 33.540, 33.560, 33.580, 33.600, 33.620, 33.640, 33.660, 33.680, 33.700, 33.720, 33.740, 33.760, 33.780, 33.800, 33.820, 33.840, 33.860, 33.880, 33.900, 33.920, 33.940, 33.960, 33.980, 34.000, 34.020, 34.040, 34.060, 34.080, 34.100, 34.120, 34.140, 34.160, 34.180, 34.200, 34.220, 34.240, 34.260, 34.280, 34.300, 34.320, 34.340, 34.360, 34.380, 34.400, 34.420, 34.440, 34.460, 34.480, 34.500, 34.520, 34.540, 34.560, 34.580, 34.600, 34.620, 34.640, 34.660, 34.680, 34.700, 34.720, 34.740, 34.760, 34.780, 34.800, 34.820, 34.840, 34.860, 34.880, 34.900, 34.920, 34.940, 34.960, 34.980, 35.000, 35.020, 35.040, 35.060, 35.080, 35.100, 35.120, 35.140, 35.160, 35.180, 35.200, 35.220, 35.240, 35.260, 35.280, 35.300, 35.320, 35.340, 35.360, 35.380, 35.400, 35.420, 35.440, 35.460, 35.480, 35.500, 35.520, 35.540, 35.560, 35.580, 35.600, 35.620, 35.640, 35.660, 35.680, 35.700, 35.720, 35.740, 35.760, 35.780, 35.800, 35.820, 35.840, 35.860, 35.880, 35.900, 35.920, 35.940, 35.960, 35.980, 36.000, 36.020, 36.040, 36.060, 36.080, 36.100, 36.120, 36.140, 36.160, 36.180, 36.200, 36.220, 36.240, 36.260, 36.280, 36.300, 36.320, 36.340, 36.360, 36.380, 36.400, 36.420, 36.440, 36.460, 36.480, 36.500, 36.520, 36.540, 36.560, 36.580, 36.600, 36.620, 36.640, 36.660, 36.680, 36.700, 36.720, 36.740, 36.760, 36.780, 36.800, 36.820, 36.840, 36.860, 36.880, 36.900, 36.920, 36.940, 36.960, 36.980, 37.000, 37.020, 37.040, 37.060, 37.080, 37.100, 37.120, 37.140, 37.160, 37.180, 37.200, 37.220, 37.240, 37.260, 37.280, 37.300, 37.320, 37.340, 37.360, 37.380, 37.400, 37.420, 37.440, 37.460, 37.480, 37.500, 37.520, 37.540, 37.560, 37.580, 37.600, 37.620, 37.640, 37.660, 37.680, 37.700, 37.720, 37.740, 37.760, 37.780, 37.800, 37.820, 37.840, 37.860, 37.880, 37.900, 37.920, 37.940, 37.960, 37.980, 38.000, 38.020, 38.040, 38.060, 38.080, 38.100, 38.120, 38.140, 38.160, 38.180, 38.200, 38.220, 38.240, 38.260, 38.280, 38.300, 38.320, 38.340, 38.360, 38.380, 38.400, 38.420, 38.440, 38.460, 38.480, 38.500, 38.520, 38.540, 38.560, 38.580, 38.600, 38.620, 38.640, 38.660, 38.680, 38.700, 38.720, 38.740, 38.760, 38.780, 38.800, 38.820, 38.840, 38.860, 38.880, 38.900, 38.920, 38.940, 38.960, 38.980, 39.000, 39.020, 39.040, 39.060, 39.080, 39.100, 39.120, 39.140, 39.160, 39.180, 39.200, 39.220, 39.240, 39.260, 39.280, 39.300, 39.320, 39.340, 39.360, 39.380, 39.400, 39.420, 39.440, 39.460, 39.480, 39.500, 39.520, 39.540, 39.560, 39.580, 39.600, 39.620, 39.640, 39.660, 39.680, 39.700, 39.720, 39.740, 39.760, 39.780, 39.800, 39.8

